THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.---No. 65. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET---THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, ETC.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex or in the decline or change of life see symptoms above. No family should be without it.

Take no Balsam, Mercury or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Cures these diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE.

From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

See Dispensatory of the United States,

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, ire and, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of late standard works on Medicine.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood and removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, called Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

An excellent Lotion, used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU and SARSAPARILLA, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, *with hundreds of thousands* of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—*in vacuo*—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:—

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST.

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HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 BROADWAY, New York;

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HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

No. 104 South TENTH Street Philadelphia

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's! Take no other.

THIRD EDITION

PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE TOUR.

SECRETARY SEWARD HAS A CHOLERAIC ATTACK.

THE RECEPTION AT YORK.

ON TO WASHINGTON!

HARRISBURG, September 15.—Secretary Seward arrived here last night, with every symptom of a violent attack of cholera. He was too ill to be removed, and remained in the car all night at the depot. His physicians, however, reported him somewhat better this morning, and he left in the train at 9 A. M. for Washington.

YORK, September 15.—Arriving at York about 10 o'clock, the party remained one hour. The welcome address was delivered by Judge Fisher to the President, whose reply was warmly greeted by the thousands present. General Grant, Admiral Farragut, and Secretary Welles were warmly greeted.

The Reception in Baltimore.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH.]

BALTIMORE, September 15.—The members of the Baltimore City Council last night refused to give President Johnson a public reception by the corporate authorities, which has caused some indignation upon the part of certain citizens. The honors being thus refused, Governor Swann took the matter up, and announces his intention to honor the President's arrival by the authority of the State. There is to be a grand parade, and an entertainment will be given at the Eutaw House, where an important speech is to be made by the President.

The President is expected to arrive at the Calvert Street Station at half-past eleven o'clock. An innumerable throng will welcome him. A large number of delegates to the National Good Fellows' Grand Council, which meets here on Monday, have already arrived. Every Southern State is expected to be fully represented. This is the first grand union of the National Council since the war commenced.

THE ACCIDENT AT JOHNSTOWN

A Bridge Containing a Thousand People Gives Way.

Men, Women, and Children Precipitated a Distance of Thirty Feet.

Thirteen Killed, and Many Seriously Injured.

Part of the Presidential Party Remain to Aid in Rescuing the Sufferers.

JOHNSTOWN, September 14.—A most distressing catastrophe occurred at Johnstown this morning, by which thirteen persons were killed, ninety odd badly injured, and a larger number bruised and slightly hurt. In expectation of the special train containing the Presidential party, a large number of people, probably three thousand in all, had gathered in and about the depot at this place, to tender the usual salutations. Near the depot is an old canal, over which was a double crossing with a sort of cover, fifty feet square between.

Upon this structure or bridge some eight or nine hundred people had congregated, a large number of whom were women and children. The centre part was densely packed, and must have contained at least four hundred people. The train had hardly stopped when the centre part gave way with a tremendous crash, precipitating the entire party, in a headlong mass, some thirty feet. Hardly had the noise of the falling timbers and the shrieks of the terrified people above ceased, when the groans of the dying and the screams of women and children came from the awful wreck below.

All who had escaped injury proceeded at once to extricate the sufferers, who were piled one upon the other among a mass of broken timbers and iron rods. Several of the Presidential party assisted in removing the dead and injured, among whom were Marshal O'Beirne, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Cadwallader, and myself. The President and General Grant were exceedingly distressed, and were very anxious that the special train should stop over an hour to afford as much aid as possible, but the Conductor stated that arrangements made for meeting trains on the road precluded the possibility of carrying into effect the President's humane wish, and after a few minutes the train started off. The party above alluded to, however, remained, and rendered a good deal of assistance for nearly two hours.

The poor victims—men, women, and children—were dragged out from the ruins, several of whom had been crushed to death by falling timbers, but more by being fallen upon by others. Most of the killed and wounded were of the laboring class. Mr. Metzger, one of the killed, was proprietor of the hotel, and was quite wealthy; and Miss Letitia Cannon was the belle of the town, and graduated at the head of her class on Tuesday last. The scene was one of indescribable horror. The groans of the wounded, and the screams and tears of mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters was the saddest sight I ever saw. I believe I succeeded in getting the names of all the killed and seriously injured, which I transmit as follows:—The following are the names of those killed, and of those pronounced past recovery:—

LIST OF KILLED OR FATALLY WOUNDED.

John Parvet, killed outright; Mrs. Welch, crushed to death; Margaret Davis, killed instantly; Frank Debert, dying; Henry Metzgar, killed instantly; Mrs. Kerk, dying; Nathaniel Duncan, killed; Lizzie Stobert, crushed to death; Samuel Mansell, dying; Lettie Cannon, killed; Mrs. Martha Montire, cannot recover; John Marsh and little girl unknown, crushed to death.

THE BADLY WOUNDED.

John Weekiands; John Jelly, spine injured; John Cairnes face crushed; John Johnson, badly hurt; Mary Trowbert badly hurt; Mary Richards, badly hurt; Robert Richards, both legs broken; John White, badly injured; Michael McNamy, thigh broken; Miss Blenshaw, leg broken; Henry Waters, skull fractured; Reverend Mr. Agnew, badly hurt; Josiah Folsom, leg broken; Maria Jones, face crushed; Mrs. Carson, leg broken and spine injured; Dennis Watson, leg broken; Mrs. Myers, badly bruised about face and body; Elizabeth Graham, hurt; John Fisher, spine injured; John Fredericks, badly hurt; Dr. Sheridan, badly hurt; Samuel Young, leg broken; William Baker, face crushed; James Bayley, badly hurt; Lewis Baumer, hip hurt; Christian Kolb, face; Adam Kettening, leg broken; Lizzie Harris both legs broken; Mrs. Frum, injured internally; Mrs. Lewis, injured internally; Mrs. Parsy, injured internally; Cyrus Little, badly hurt; Mrs. Fend, badly injured; Mary Quin, leg broken; Mr. Ormer, hurt in shoulder; Mr. Hunt, badly bruised; Barbara Greis, severely hurt; Mr. Dont, ribs fractured; Tim Hunt, badly bruised; Daniel Cartwright, contusions; Christian Trobert, hurt in head and side; J. B. McWright, nose cut off; Daniel Gillis, hurt in head and leg; Thomas Lemer, face crushed; Patrick Mavin, leg broke and spine injured; William Mitchell, injured in back; William Young, both legs broken, and hurt internally; Mrs. Wonderley, hurt badly in back; Wm Rose, severely injured; Mrs. Diebert, hurt badly; Richard Morgan, badly crushed; David Reese, leg crushed; Mrs. Welsh, head and back hurt; Henry Shoe, flesh wound; George B. Lucas, leg broken; Richard Jones and wife, badly hurt; Daniel McPaike, leg and arm broken; J. J. Petriken, chest badly hurt; Edward Ralph, knee dislocated; Mary Morris, leg broken; George Kittering, thigh broken; Mrs Alexander Ryer, of Cincinnati, injured in arm, side, and hip; Rev. Mr. Jenkins, badly hurt; Daniel Jones, injured face and face; Miss Parry, badly hurt; Lycis Swank, badly hurt; Thos Butler, badly hurt; Mr. Gore, badly hurt; Mr. Horn, badly hurt; J. W. Myers, badly hurt; J. Williams, badly hurt; J. White, badly hurt; Margaret Daly, contusion on thigh; Peter Stower, thigh broken; Mrs. Trobert, ribs fractured; William Harmer and son, and John Harmer, Mary Sheppers, and about one hundred others, slightly hurt, bruised and scratched; Wesley Green badly cut in the head; Mrs Moses, badly hurt in breast; John Cox, badly injured in knee and head; John Warner, badly hurt in head; Daniel Hecker, leg broken; Robert Pritchard, leg torn off; D. Cannon, leg broken; Mary McDonald, ribs broken; Mrs. McDonald, badly hurt in head. Physicians have arrived from various points, and many more have been telegraphed for at Altoona and Pittsburg.

A GIFT FROM PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The person who has charge of the sufferers has just received $500 from President Johnson, with the request that it should be used in behalf of the most needy of the sufferers and their families.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

The President and the Union Party—The President's Declarations.

HORACE GREELEY, Esq.—Dear Sir:—In a card published a few days since you state certain facts which lead you to the conclusion that President Johnson, at the time referred to, did not want harmony with Congress—that he had already made up his mind to break with the party which had elected him, and seek further lease of power through the favor and support of its implacable enemies."

I do not think the facts you mention warrant the inference you draw from them, as the President may have had other reasons for declining to act upon your suggestions than the one you assign. But of this the public can judge. My object in this note is to state certain facts within my personal knowledge, which led me then and which lead me still to believe that, throughout the winter, the President did not wish to break with the Union party, and that he had no thought or purpose of "seeking a further lease of power" through the favor and support of its implacable enemies."

I conversed freely, though not frequently, with the President upon the action of the Union party in Congress during the winter. While I never presumed to urge upon him unduly any views of my own, I never failed to express my sense of the importance of relying upon the liberal members of the party for such action as the good the country might require, and repeatedly told him that while there was a strong conviction in the party that his mode of restoring peace and harmony to the Union was the only one that was practicable, a great obstacle to its adoption was found in the fear that he was going over to the Democratic party, in which, as a political organization, the country has lost confidence.

He never failed in response to say that all such apprehensions were utterly unfounded—that he had no such purpose or thought, and that he relied with confidence on the judgment and good sense of the party which elected him, to whose principles and no lye he declared at Baltimore, he should rigidly adhere. He said the action of the Democratic party, as an organization, during the war, had demoralized it and deprived it of public confidence. He believed that a gradual process of disintegration was going on in both parties, which would bring together all patriotic Democrats who had stood by the Government through the war and the liberal Republicans who waged the war for the Union, and who were for Union now that the war is over. He always disclaimed any intention of going over to the Democrats, or of using the patronage of the Government for their benefit—saying always that he should fight out his differences with Congress within the lines of the Union party.

It is but just to say that he uniformly disclaimed any wish for a re-election, saying he should deem himself fortunate to get successfully through his present term, and that his only anxiety was to secure the speedy and effectual restoration of the Union to peace and prosperity. He always laid special stress, moreover on the importance to the Union party of bringing the Southern States back by a liberal and friendly policy. "Why," said he, more than once, "why cannot our friends in Congress see that the Southern States will be *our* friends if we show them that we are *theirs*? Now that slavery is abolished," he added, "there is no longer any cause for sectional division of parties; we can get rid of that and under a wise and judicious policy, *half* the Southern States at least will vote and act with the Union party. Why should we by hostile action drive them back into their old alliance with the Democratic party of the North?"

This was the uniform tenor of the President's language in conversation with me throughout the winter, and it satisfied me as I endeavored to satisfy my friends, that he neither desired nor intended to break with the party which elected him so long as it should adhere to the Union principles upon which that election was carried. And even after the call for the Philadelphia National Convention had been issued the President urged that it would not fail to exert a wholesome moral influence upon the Union party, by showing that men from both sections could again unite on common ground, and work together for common objects.

Yours, etc., H. J. RAYMOND.

TRAGEDY IN MORGAN CO., MO.

A Horrible Murder—The Perpetrator Lynched.

From the Morgan County Banner, September 8.

As we stated in our last week's issue, this community was startled by the report that Elijah Slocum, living on the Osage river, in this county, had been cruelly murdered at his home on Wednesday morning of last week by an old man named Ewing Tucker.

Our readers will remember an account we gave some months since of rather a mixed marriage in Buffalo township—Tucker having entered the Rebel service, nothing was heard of him for several years—then a rumor of his death—then the disconsolate widow marrying a wealthy and respected citizen named Slocum—in the course of time a crisis—another crisis in the appearance of Tucker, not dead but very much alive—a settlement of the affair, by which Mr. Tucker got the wife, baby, a certain amount of bacon and other eatables. We stated these facts in full at the time.

After all this, the Tuckers seemed to live quite unhappily, and Mrs. Tucker was compelled to leave her home; she went to live with Mr. Slocum, her former second love, and who, it seems, treated her very well. Tucker threatened Slocum's life, and it is somewhat singular that he (Slocum), fearing Tucker, and guarding against danger, should not have a firearm in his house.

The testimony of Mrs. Tucker is that on the morning in question, a little after daybreak, Slocum, who had gone to milk his cows, came running and said, "They are coming; they have shot at me." That he told her to take the butcher knife and a club and run up stairs and guard the left window; that while there she heard considerable confusion below, and Tucker ascended half way up the ladder, intending to kill her; but by her entreaties she prevailed on him to desist. When she came down Slocum was lying on the floor dead. Nothing else was disturbed, and his pockets were not searched.

She immediately gave the alarm, but the country being thinly inhabited, it was quite a considerable time before the neighbors collected. They then tracked Tucker, by a peculiar mark of his shoe sole, a most to his house.

Cons able Shockley at once went to Tucker to arrest him and found him coolly at work a short distance from the house. He deemed his guilt, but the statements he made as to his whereabouts the night before were flatly contradictory. Tucker was then taken to Slocum's, where, in the presence of the victim of his insatiable revenge, his wife gave the testimony above stated.

The day being now far advanced, Constable Shockley took Tucker to his (Shockley's) residence, preparatory to bringing him to this place to hand him over to the sheriff, and for greater security, he employed Mr. George Moon to assist him to guard him. Some time near midnight he heard a noise on the outside of his house, and upon going out to ascertain the same, was halted by some one unknown to him, and asked if Ewing Tucker was in the house. Shockley now saw some fifteen or twenty men, all blackened and disguised. He attempted to reason with the crowd, but was cut short by being told to shut up, or his brains would be ventilated with a bullet. At this he started to run round the house where the door was open, but the mob had forced the front door open and were taking Tucker off.

When the mob had got a short distance from the house he heard several shots fired, and the next morning found Tucker dead, being shot in almost the identical spot where his victim was the morning before.

Thus ended the career of a bad man, and it is only to be deplored that the civil law was not allowed to take its course, and that mob law prevailed. Bad as the man was, he had a right to a trial by a jury, and a legal conviction. No clue has as yet been obtained to any of the perpetrators of this act, but Constable Shockley is making every effort in his power.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Question as to the Payment of Personal Taxes, and the Right to Vote Thereunder.

This morning Mr. William L. Hirst submitted for the decision of the Court the following propositions:—

The 1st section of the 3d article of the Constitution of Pennsylvania provides that "*every white freeman*, of the requisite age and residence, who shall have within two years paid a State or county tax," etc., "shall enjoy the right of an elector."

Q. Are the provisions of the late act of Assembly, annulling the legal effect of tax receipts of aldermen for taxes heretofore paid, and requiring the payment of *both* State and county tax, in conflict with the above article of the Constitution?

AS TO PRINTING TICKETS.

Question 1. Shall the City Officers be printed with the "County" ticket?

Question 2. Must the Ward "Officers" be printed on the outside?

Judge Ludlow was understood to say in regard to the tax matter, that he had no doubt that the payment of taxes, either State or County within two years, entitled a man, otherwise legally qualified, to his vote.

The other questions are for the present held under advisement.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—Habeas corpus cases were before the Court today.

On application of the District Attorney the matter was continued until next Saturday, in order to procure an important witness.

R. G. Fry was heard on habeas corpus, on a charge of larceny, as bailee. It was charged that the defendant went to a certain jeweller, J. Brunswick, of our city, saying that he was engaged in the War Department. He said that some of his superior officers wished to purchase some jewelry, and that he would probably be of service by selling them to these officers.

Mr. Brunswick delivered to him four gold rings and a gold watch at wholesale price. The understanding was, that if the articles suited the officers he would send the money within ten days; if they did not suit the officers he would within two days return them by express. But at the expiration of the time neither the articles nor money were returned. It was also alleged that defendant sold some of the articles on the same day he procured them, and also pawned the watch in this city.

The Court held the matter under advisement.

The case of Keen and McCormick, charged with homicide, was heard on habeas corpus. It was alleged that on last Friday afternoon the defendants went to the house of Mr. Hartman and asked young Hartman of his father was in. The son said that he was not. Old Mr. Hartman overhearing the conversation came out. Keen asked young Hartman why he had lied to him, and struck him in the face. Young Hartman and Keen engaged in a scuffle, and the father and McCormick were fighting at some distance from them.

The son ran up and struck McCormick, who then ran, followed by McCormick. The two Hartmans followed. Both defendants turned on young Hartman. The latter came up, and they turned on him. Curran was in front of him, and McCormick stepped up from behind, and struck him on the cheek. Mr. Hartman immediately fell in the gutter. He was taken into the house insensible and died on the following Thursday.

The Court held the defendants in $4000 bail each.

An application was made for the discharge of Patrick Nolen from an imprisonment of ninety days, the defendant having been committed by Alderman Beitler upon a charge of being a professional thief. He was found in a crowd in company with well-known professionals. Several detectives stated that they believed him to be the "police-renowned Patsy Nolen" that they had heard of in New York. The Court refused the application.

In the case of William Scott, convicted during the week of a charge of false pretense, the Court said that the case should be tried over during this term; because upon re-examining the prosecutor, the Court said that the evidence was not rightly understood, or the statement made to-day differed with that made during the trial.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

A father desired to have his son discharged from the army.

Mr. Hallman, sworn, testified as follows:—Q. Is Elwood Hallman your son? A. Yes, sir. Q. Where was he born? A. He was born in the city of Philadelphia. Q. When? A. In the year 1847. Q. Is this your family record? A. Yes, sir. Q. Were these entries made at the time of his birth? A. Yes, sir.

Cross-examined—Q. Did you give your consent to his enlistment? A. I didn't know anything about it. Q. Did he do it without your consent? A. Yes, sir. Q. What is his occupation? A. Blacksmith. Q. Was he an apprentice? A. Yes sir. Q. Did his master give his consent? A. Don't know anything about it.

Cross-examined—Q. Did you say he was an apprentice? A. Yes, sir; he was learning a trade. Q. Was he bound? A. He was not bound, but was only working at his business. Q. Where? A. At Conshohocken; he went and made the arrangement himself. Q. How long did he work in this place? A. About three months. Q. Did or did you not know that he was desirous of enlisting? A. Not at the moment.

The Judge—That would settle the question.

Mr. Gilpin—He is not an apprentice; he has hired himself out and gone away from his father's house. The father is entitled to his custody under the act of Congress. It is a question of personal liberty. The question is, shall the father have the custody of the child, or shall the Government?

The Judge said he would not decide the case to-day.

Captain Marston, who has the boy in charge, said that he expected to be relieved from duty, and would have to turn him over to his successor. The case will be brought up next Saturday.

The next case called up was one of burglary.

A man named McGowan is charged with the offense.

The proprietor of the house (a lager beer saloon) testified as follows:—Q. What do you know about this robbery on your house? A. The man came into my house and was led through the bar-room, and into up the back window. He thought it was strange, so he watched him.

Q. When was this? A. About two weeks last Monday. Q. In the daytime or night? A. I went to bed about 12 o'clock. Q. Was your house all closed up then? A. Yes, sir. Q. How was your house broken into? A. Through the carriage-shop next door; they broke into the bar-room, and broke up everything that was in there.

Q. You keep a lager beer saloon, do you not? A. Yes, sir. Q. How many windows in your bar-room? A. One. Q. Is this window in your bar-room? A. No, sir; it is in the other room, connected with the bar-room. Q. Did you see him go into the other room? A. Yes, sir; I asked him what right he had to go there, and he answered I don't know. Q. Was the window fastened? A. It was. There were no shutters on the window. Q. The window was down and he lifted it up—that is, you saw him? A. I saw him lift the window up.

Officer Morrow sworn—Q. Did you make the arrest? A. Yes, sir, in connection with another officer. Q. What did he say about it when you arrested him. A. He asked me what I wanted with him—if we had a warrant; I said we wanted him to come along; he went along, after we had told him we would tell him when we would get him to the Station House. Q. Did you search him; that is did you find anything on him? A. Yes, sir. Q. Tell what you know about the arrest. A. On the morning of the robbery we watched these men for some time; it was about 2 o'clock, at Ridge avenue and Buttonwood streets; they were loafing on the corner and prowling around, and they started down School alley, that runs off Buttonwood street. Q. How many of them were there? A. Three of them; this man was one of them (meaning the prisoner at the bar.)

Cross-examined.—Q. What evening was this—Monday night? A. Tuesday morning, and about 3 o'clock. We arrested him Thursday evening at Eleventh and Buttonwood streets.

Cross-examined.—Q. After you had found this house was broken into, did you make a search for this man? A. Yes, sir.

The other officer sworn.—Q. Did you see this man there about 2 o'clock in the morning? A. We were watching him, and saw him with two or three others, they went around the streets in an unusual manner; saw them go through School alley; can't think what made them go through there; there is nothing in it except a factory and a school-house; we followed them, but lost sight of them after they had gone through School alley.

Jacob Himes, sworn.—Q. Do you know that man in the dock? A. No, sir. Q. What do you know about this. A. I live on the other side of the street, and some one asked me what was the matter. I told him there was a young man up for robbery. Don't know anything about the man who broke into the house.

The defendant was held in $2000 bail.

—A French paper says that M. Mernut is busily at work on a new *Jeanne d'Arc*.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

The Kennebec *Journal* of yesterday contains the returns of the vote for Governor in 318 cities, townships, and plantations, which sum up by counties as follows:—

	1865.		1866.	
Counties.	*Cony.*	*Howard.*	*Chamberlain*	*Pillsbury.*
Androscoggin	2791	1484	4353	1918
Cumberland	6479	4518	8676	5749
Franklin	2092	1253	2777	1593
Hancock	1910	880	2000	1092
Kennebec	4941	1719	7098	2723
Knox	2283	1486	2467	2008
Lincoln	2478	1630	2956	1995
Oxford	2720	1507	3188	2054
Penobscot	5002	1596	7093	3592
Piscataquis	1078	497	1337	588
Sagadahoc	1996	624	2497	774
Somerset	3364	2060	3875	2412
Waldo	2820	1403	3562	2151
Washington	2484	1589	3079	1955
York	5574	4586	6247	5443
Total so far	46,787	26 979	61,245	35,922

Comparing the vote of this year with that of 1864, the Bangor *Whig* says:—

"The total vote is hardly increased at all over that of 1864, as the footings show, and yet we gain more than ten thousand upon our majority of that year. This shows solid, substantial, enduring gains, and that, too, in a contest where it was claimed that we would lose very materially from Republican desections, caused by the President's desertion of his party, and his unscrupulous use of patronage to break it down. It shows that the people have minds of their own, and are not at all affected by the desertion of any man or men, however great or influential heretofore. They lead their own party. Whoever deserts must look out that the engine does not run over him."

The *Journal* pertinently says:—

"The victory is thorough and complete. We pass over the record to the loyal States which are to make up their decision at the ballot-box, as a new encouragement for them to go forward to the work."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, September 15, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices continue unsettled. Government bonds were firmer—111¼ was bid for old 5-20s; 111¼ for 6s of 1881; 98¾ for 10-40s; and 105⅞@106 for June and February 7-30s. State and City loans were in fair demand. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 95½; new City 6s at 99¾, and old do. at 95½.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 55¾, an advance of ¼ on the closing price last evening. Reading at 57¼@57⅝, an advance of ⅜; Norristown at 60½, no change; Lehigh Valley at 65¾, an advance of ½; and Northern Central at 46, a decline of ½. 125 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 37½ for Little Schuylkill; 57½ for Minehill; 53⅞ for North Pennsylvania; 39 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 29½ Catawissa preferred; and 32½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull, with the exception of Hestonville, which continues in demand; about 1000 shares sold at 17¼, a decline of ½; Second and Third sold at 88, no change; 63¼ was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 21¼ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 54 for Chesnut and Walnut; 70 for West Philadelphia; 30 for Green and Coates; and 27½ for Girard College.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Susquehanna Canal sold at 14, an advance of ⅛; 28½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 36½ for preferred do.; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 33; 97 was bid for Seventh National; 226 for North America; 147 for Philadelphia; 95 for Kensington; 58 for Girard; 32 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 160 for Tradesmen's; 68 for City; 43 for Consolidation; 57 for Commonwealth; 68 for Corn Exchange; and 64 for Union.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 144½; 11 A. M., 144⅝; 12 M., 144⅝; 1 P. M., 144⅝.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

1000 sh Cata pf....lots	29¼	100 sh Cata pf....b60	29¼
1000 sh do.....b5	39	100 sh Hest'v R..b30	17
400 sh do.lots s10.	29¼	100 sh do.....	17¼
100 sh do.....	29⅝		

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s n, k s o	99⅝	18 sh Pa R....lots.c	55⅛
$4000 do.....lots.	99⅝	50 sh do.....	55⅜
100 sh Da zell.....	¾	20 sh Norristn R..	60
100 sh Hestonville R	17¼	100 sh Leh Val...b60	65⅛
500 sh do..lots30	17¼	300 sh Read.....	57⅛
100 sh do.....s30	17¼	200 sh do lots.s30	57⅛
100 sh do.....	17¼	100 sh do.....s30	57¼
100 sh Susq Can.....	14	10 sh N Central....	46
100 sh do.....s30	14	14 sh Mech Bank...	33
3 sh 2d & 3d R R..	88		

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	*Selling.*
American Gold	144½	145
American Silver, 5s and 3s	136	..
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	15⅞	..
" " July, 1864	15⅞	..
" " August, 1864	14⅞	..
" " October, 1864	13⅞	..
" " Dec., 1864	12	..
" " May, 1865	10⅜	..
" " August, 1865	9⅛	..
" " Sept., 1865	8⅜	..
" " October, 1865	8⅛	..

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, September 15.—The Flour Market is as firm as ever, with a continuation of light receipts and stocks, and a good demand from the home consumers. About 1500 bbls., chiefly Northwestern extra family, were taken in small lots at $11 50@13 ₱ bbl., and City Mills at $13@13 50, including some superfine at $7 50@9; extras at $9@11, the latter rate for fresh ground new Wheat; Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $12@13 50; and fancy brands at $14@16, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $5 75@6. Prices of Corn Meal are entirely nominal.

The market is poorly supplied with Wheat, and the article is in fair demand at yesterday's figures. Sales of 800 bush. fair and choice red at $2 75@2 85; 1000 bush. common and prime white at $2 85@2 95. Rye is quiet, with small sales at 90c.@$1 for Western, and $1@1 05 for Pennsylvania. In Corn but little doing. Sales of 3000 bush. yellow at 92c afloat, 94c. in store; Western mixed at 90@91c. Oats are scarce. Small sales of new Southern at 50@51c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed is selling in a small way at $6 50@7 50 ₱ 64 lbs. Timothy is in steady demand, with sales at $3 50@4 25. There is considerable Flaxseed coming forward, and it is in good request. Sales were made at $3 85.

Whisky is unchanged. Small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 37, and Ohio at $2 38@2 40.

—The Earl of Shaftesbury, the Marquis of Lothian, Lord Wharncliffe and Abinger, Rev. Dr. Hamilton, and Rev. F. W. Tremlett, Messrs. A. J. B. Beresford Hope, George Moffatt, Edward Akroyd, Colonel C. P. Leslie, members of Parliament; Lieutenant-Colonel Freemantle, Coldstream Guards; Samuel Motley, and others, are subscribers to a fund now raising in England for the benefit of the late Confederate commander-in-chief. The fund is called "The General Lee Endowment."

—Consul Edmund Bauer, of Trieste, has received an autograph letter, dated the 20th of June, in English, from the King of Siam. It is in an envelope of black satin, sealed with the royal seal, and refers to the negotiations for a treaty of commerce between Siam and Austria. The King of Siam is a good English scholar, and is a regular subscriber to two or three of the New York papers.

—The Mayor of Nancy is an intelligent individual. On the occasion of the recent visit of the Empress Eugenie, with her son, the Mayor asked the Prince Imperial:—"What is your age, my Prince?" "I am ten," answered the Prince. "So young, and already the son of the Emperor of the French!" exclaimed the **Mayor**, with great emphasis.

HOW I MANAGED MY CHILDREN

FROM

INFANCY TO MARRIAGE.

BY

MRS. WARREN,

AUTHOR OF

"HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON TWO HUNDRED POUNDS A YEAR," "COMFORT FOR SMALL INCOMES," ETC.

ENGLISH PREFACE.

Matrimony to a young girl often presents the fairest prospects of earthly happiness: "it is the desired haven where she would be." As a wife, she imagines herself free to do as she pleases, without control, and she fancies that marriage emancipates her from all wearisome home duties. A month of wedded life dispels these illusions. Similar employments are hers to take up, but to them is added a great responsibility: and if a practical observant education fitting her for wifewood has not been attained, "all her life is passed in shallows and in miseries."

When such a girl becomes a mother her helplessness is painful to witness. She makes her babe the one object of her life, to the utter exclusion of her husband's comfort, and fancies all kinds of ailments in herself and her infant. The doctor is in continual demand, and, instead of a joy in her home, she becomes a perpetual weariness. If her mother be living near, daily visits are implored; thus intercourse leads to interference in household matters, and thus discontent is produced between husband and wife.

To a young mother requiring help, this book may be of some assistance in giving information on the management of infants, though its recipes for children's complaints are not intended to supersede medical advice.

As regards education, no rule can be offered for general adoption, from the fact that the circumstances of families vary; but there is one thing of serious importance which every mother should feel is of vital interest—to train her daughters in all useful occupations, not only to attain perfection in the lighter domestic duties, but to teach them, or permit them to be taught, the arts of Cooking, Baking, Washing, and Ironing. Not that it is necessary they should act as servants, but that they should know enough to teach their domestics, or, if need be, to turn to those employments themselves.

The greatest curse to society and to the maidens of England has been the diffusion of the silly, sinful dogma that woman loses caste by honestly earning her bread.

By being self-helpful she is not rendered less modest, amiable, or affectionate, less loving or less enduring; but, on the contrary, the sweet influence of labor accomplished gives a healthier tone of mind and a more cheerful spirit.

These topics have all been attended to in this little work.

The authoress begs to express her grateful acknowledgments for the favorable reception with which her previous work, "How I Manage my House on Two Hundred Pounds a Year," has been received, many thousands having been sold. She indulges the hope that "How I Managed my Children from Infancy to Marriage" may be found of service to all mothers and daughters, but more especially to those of the middle class of life, for whose use and benefit it has been written.

LONDON, June, 1865.

HOW I MANAGED MY CHILDREN.

CHAPTER I.

Trial with a First Baby—Infants' Food—How to Increase a Child's Sufferings when Cutting Its Teeth—The Treatment of Infants when Sick—Nurse Adams.

I was married in early life, scarcely eighteen, my husband being a collateral descendant of one of the oldest county families in England; on my mother's side, in the genealogical record which some of the family possessed, her descent could be traced back to the days of chivalry. I do not mention this in any pride of ancestry, but still it had a permanent influence on me. I suppose many of my ancestors had trouble, and certainly poverty; but no crime, as the world terms it, had branded their names or fair fame. The first time I heard of this I was but a wee child, sickly, puny, and pallid, giving constant trouble by my delicacy of constit

ing with my digestive powers, were something fearful. At the time of my babe's birth my life was despaired of. From miscalculations, almost always incidental to young mothers with their first child, I could not obtain the nurse I desired to have, but was obliged to put up with a total stranger. I had no mother living to be with me, nor any other familiar relative beyond an aged maiden aunt, and she was my slave. I could do no wrong in her eyes—indeed, she pampered me in all my ignorant follies. To Providence, in the guise of my stranger nurse, I am indebted for a cheerful, happy life, after this first sad event. For eight weeks I lay lingering near death, and ultimately recovered, with a painful indifference to life, to find a little puny, wizened infant vegetating upon milk diet, while the sweetest reward of a mother was denied me; I had no sustenance to give it.

Weeks passed on with healing in their flight, but nurse remained, at the earnest wish of my husband. She was not expensive to keep, and she had that about her which enforced my respect. When I became strong she urged, with all respectful deference, but yet with firmness, that I should walk daily, not merely stroll, but till the glow of health ran through my veins.

One day, as she was dressing my boy, who was yet very delicate, she said:—

"This child should be one of prayer to you, ma'am."

"Why so, nurse?"

"Because, ma'am, if you had done your duty by him his little limbs would have been stronger, and he wouldn't have been so fractious."

"In what have I failed in duty to him?" I asked.

"Well, ma'am, I must speak out; 'tis my duty to do so when I see a young mother, healthy and strong, have a baby like this."

"How can I help its sickliness? You know I couldn't suckle it."

"No, you could not, as it turned out; but you might, if you had done yourself and him justice before he was born. I don't know whether you were very ill in the first four months, for some strong people are, but in the last you should have taken daily exercise in the open air, and never for a day missed it, wet or dry; and you shouldn't have eaten all sorts of fanciful trash, but kept yourself to pure, wholesome food, for a depraved appetite soon comes, and always affects the temper of both mother and child. I dare say, now, ma'am, you were very cross at times, and unwilling to move off the sofa?"

"Yes, that was the case; I suffered so much from bile."

"Yes, and so will this child; but he will owe it to you. You must not be angry, ma'am; but you will find it true, what I say. I fear you will have a sad hand with him by-and-by."

"The child was starved before it was born, and food don't seem to nourish it now."

"But you don't give it any food, excepting that made with water. Why not try milk?"

"Because the child's stomach won't take it. It does him no good to stuff him; on the contrary, if I were to do so, a chance if he wouldn't have convulsions. But I have lately heard of a food which greatly benefits infants deprived of the breast. It was sent me by my daughter, who is head nurse in an English family in Munich, in Bavaria. She tells me that it was first made by a celebrated chemist for the use of his motherless grandchild, and it succeeded so well that the chemists there sell the malt flour and the potash in packets ready made up. But I suppose I could get the ingredients here."

So saying, she handed me the following recipe from her pocket-book:—

Food for Infants deprived of breast-milk, invented by the celebrated Liebig.—Half an ounce of wheaten flour, not the whitest, but the "seconds," and an equal quantity of malt flour, seven and a quarter grains of bicarbonate of potash, to be obtained at a druggist's, and one ounce of water. Mix it well together, then add five ounces of good cow's milk, and put the whole over a gentle fire. When the mixture begins to thicken, remove it from the fire and stir it for five minutes; then heat it and stir it till it is quite fluid or thin; then let it boil a few minutes; then strain it, and it is fit for use, and will keep twenty-four hours without undergoing any change. It will require no sweetening; it is already as sweet as milk; and it contains the double concentration of mother's milk. Children thrive well on it, whether wholly or partially deprived of the mother's sustenance, and after a short time feeding on it many a trifling malady disappears. It has a slight flavor of malt, to which children soon get accustomed, and then they like it better than other food.

So it was tried, and with success. My boy thrived well, and soon after, nursed being compelled to leave me, I was left sole manager of an infant, with no notion "how to do it."

After nurse was paid, nothing was left of my hundred pounds. I had now only my husband's salary of a hundred and eighty pounds a year, derived from a clerkship in a bank. What seemed wealth before I was married just now looked very like poverty.

Nurse's words had sunk deeply into my mind, though I would not acknowledge it. She had attributed my child's puny frame and fretful temper to my idle self-indulgence before he was born; and so I determined that I would be tenderly careful of my babe—that he should have a mother's attention now, if he had suffered from want of it before he saw the light.

Nurse had always improvised a bed for him beside hers. It was but two pillows placed in two arm-chairs, with their seats facing. She had insisted upon having new warm blankets, and no sheets, for him to sleep in—indeed, his pillow was covered with soft flannel. I saw all this, certainly with a species of contempt for what I was tempted to think almost *uncanny* ways, which I altered as soon as she left.

The first night after her departure my boy lay in my arms until we went to bed. It was a novelty to have him entirely to ourselves. I could not hug him enough; and in the exuberance of my unlimited affection had almost forgotten his supper, cooked by our maid-servant in the kitchen, which, when it came, had a suspicious blackness, and it was undeniably smoky. However, babe can't taste that, I thought! but, didn't he, though? The yell he set up was piercing—very suggestive of pins and needles all over him. Arthur fidgeted about while I stuffed the child with as much food as I thought necessary, which the little obstinate thing rejected a moment after, and would have a perverse attack of hiccoughs; so that I had to place him across my shoulder and beat his back, to the utter detriment of my silk dress. By dint of much perseverance he was quieted and slept. Now, thought I, he shall lie in the refreshing cool sheets. Five minutes only of this treatment sufficed to drown our ears with his persistent cries.

"What is the matter?" Arthur pettishly exclaimed. "Unfasten him, Mary; he must have a pin sticking in him."

I sat up in bed, and he held the light while I examined him. No, there was nothing to cause his cries.

"Well," said he, "however puny his body may be, his voice is strong enough."

By dint of hushing and rocking I got him to sleep, and kept him on my arm close to me. After some time this constrained position prevented my sleeping, but the moment I attempted to dislodge him a fractious, peevish cry was set up. This continued at intervals till nearly morning, when I gave in. My boy had mastered me; for, unwilling to break further the slumber of my husband, I succumbed to the little tyrant, and lay stiff in every limb. Worn out with fatigue and sleeplessness, morning dawned without affording me relief. I was unable to get up, and my husband ate his breakfast in discontent—alone; and, as if the spirit of mischief possessed the child, he now lay immovable as a little dog, quite regardless that I had turned him on to his father's pillow, and severed him from my protecting arms. The memory of that first night haunts me now—not that this was solitary in its discomfort, but first impressions are not readily effaced. Night succeeded night, varied only in its intensity of weariness by my husband volunteering to walk the room and "*h'shing*" it to rest—I don't know how to write the word, but every mother so circumstanced will recognize my meaning. Each weary night, week after week, the little tyrant wore us out in temper, patience, and health, but always towards morning sank into blissful rest for itself and my tired frame, for my husband could not continue to walk with it through the night.

As its teeth appeared, its fretfulness increased to shrill screams, which pierced one's brain like a railway whistle. My husband, who had borne so patiently for my sake, gave in at this.

"Something must be done with this child, Mary, or I must have a separate room. I would call in some other medical man; Vaughan, I am sure, does not understand children's ailments."

"The doctor says there is nothing the matter with it. It's only temper."

"It can't be all temper; the child must be in pain in getting its teeth. Is there no simple thing to rub its gums with?"

"I should be afraid to use anything —"

"Afraid be hanged! I'm sure my mother used something for all her children. Has nurse Adams never been near you since she left? She must know how to stop this yelling."

Here the child's screams were almost beyond bearing, so that Arthur snatched up his hat and went out. I was getting somewhat hardened; my love for my child was literally dying out; now, as I held him, I almost shook him. Glad am I now that it was only "almost."

"Please, ma'am, the lady, ma'am, from next door thinks she can stop the baby's screaming," said our untidy Susan, opening the door.

I looked round the littered apartment, not heeding my own disordered attire, and was going to say that I could not see her, when one of the sweetest faces for an old lady I had ever seen presented itself. I was prepared to encounter the Mrs. Carter I knew, a gossiping runabout body, but I was taken by surprise at this pleasant vision of an old lady of between sixty and seventy. My confusion was manifest as I rose from my low chair, holding the still screaming child, now almost convulsed, in my arms.

She quietly took him from me, saying, so pleasantly:—

"I am used to children; you are not. I came up yesterday to pay my son and his wife a visit, and I must confess that I had a sleepless night, for my room is contiguous to yours, and in these thin-walled houses one hears everything."

With the authority of knowledge, she handled the child in a manner very different from mine. He, like a restive horse which knows its rider, seemed to feel the difference, or else was at that moment exhausted. She put her finger inside his mouth, which he heartily clenched.

"This is rather serious," she said. "No wonder the child screams so. Has the doctor ever examined his gums?"

"Two months since he did, when he said the fretfulness proceeded from temper."

"But what about the screams?"

"I have not seen him since."

"If you will send for a little pure honey (an ounce will do), and get your chemist to put in it a teaspoonful of poppy syrup—or rather I will go for it myself."

She opened the blankets, and laid the child carefully down, putting the corner of one over his head. I said:—

"Better let me have him."

"Not for the world," she hastily replied. "He has been too much in the arms already. Just fancy," she said, smiling, "if you were racked with the toothache how you would like to have your head bumped on somebody's knees, and twisted and turned in every direction. That child feels as much as you would. May I ask who is your medical attendant? I will call upon him and say that his attention will be required here."

I gave her the needed information, and saw her depart with a feeling of relief to which I had been many a day a stranger, and, wonder of wonders, the child was quiet.

Mrs. Carter presently returned, saying that the doctor would come in the evening, and with her remedy we should do very well till he came. The child still slept, and, oh! this interval of peace, how precious it was! We entered into conversation, during which my newly acquired friend insensibly led me to relate the details of my infant's management.

"You will know better in time," said she. "And now I must leave you. If baby wakes do not take him out of his warm nest, but raise him gently, not uncovering his head, and give him a teaspoonful of castor-oil, then turn him gently over on his other side, and don't feed him for an hour afterwards."

"And what am I to do with the honey and poppy syrup?"

"Do nothing. I will take it away for fear of mischief. The doctor will come in the evening and lance his gums, which is really necessary, from mismanagement. I do not approve of this operation, but the child will have convulsions without it. When the doctor comes send for me, and by no means remove the child off the bed, but keep it warm. I dare say the medicine will cause it pain and it will cry; then alter its position, sometimes raising the pillow with your arm under it, and again lowering it; but don't remove it from the blankets, not even to feed it. Promise me that you will manage this."

"This I will thankfully promise, and offer a thousand thanks for your kindness."

It was as if the child was aware his comforter was going, for upon this he set up a scream which promptly brought Mrs. Carter to his side. The cry made me nervous and fidgety, while she was cool and collected, and merely turned him over on his other side. She then mixed a teaspoonful of oil with a little milk, put it into a small clean bottle, and so patiently let it run from the bottle into his mouth—her arm under the pillow lifting him. He had nearly taken it all before he discovered that it was other than his usual food; then the cry was fearful, but his determined friend patiently bore it, and immediately he ceased to cry she gave him the remainder, and held him on the pillow till all danger of sickness ceased. Not long after this he fell asleep. Mrs. Carter, on leaving, said:—

"He is warm and comfortable; do not fuss over him, but attend to his requirements without taking him in your arms."

The remainder of this day was the most comfortable I had passed for many weeks. I began to reason with myself upon the matter. Why had I not the sense to reflect that carrying a child in the arms to meet every draught was likely to give it pain? When I had suffered from toothache, even the whisking of a cloth increased my agony. How much more with a delicate infant must the pain be doubled! Mrs. Carter came with the doctor in the evening. The latter said, laughingly, as though he would not give offense:—

"This would not have happened, my dear lady, with a more experienced mother than yourself; but unless infants are carefully tended, the bowels kept in a proper state, and the teeth helped to cut their way through the gums, these will inevitably get hard and swollen, and fever, and frequently convulsions, ensue. Babies shouldn't be nursed in the arms. Keep them warm, feed them regularly—regularly, mind, not at one hour to-day and another to-morrow; they mustn't acquire the irregular habits of medical men so early; and, above all things, keep down fever by giving a teaspoonful now and then of castor oil."

Thus he went on, mingling covert reproof with useful advice, busying himself meanwhile with his horrid-looking lancets. White and trembling, I turned sick as I fancied the blood already round the mouth of my darling.

"Dear me!" the doctor exclaimed. "I left in your son's drawing-room my right case of instruments. Would you, my dear Mrs. Norton, kindly go yourself for them? I would ask Mrs. Carter to do so, but I'm afraid her knee won't permit her; and don't send that stupid down stairs, she'll drop them and ruin me."

Without a thought I went on the errand, which kept young Mrs. Carter and myself twenty minutes in unsuccessful search, when Susan came to say that the doctor had found what he wanted in his coat-pocket. I hastened back to find that I had been kindly hoaxed, and spared much distress. My boy was awake, and evidently relieved and quiet. I went to take him up; the doctor's warning finger was on my arm as my husband entered the room. He turned pale, and made scarcely more than one stride from the door to the bed, when, seeing the child awake and quiet, he turned round with a gesture of inquiry, which the doctor answered.

"All right, my dear sir. Your child will be twice the boy by to-morrow, if we can keep him out of Mrs. Norton's arms. He has been too much cared for in one way, and not enough in another; but he'll do by-and-by. Where's his cot? We'll put him into that."

"He sleeps with us," I hastened to reply.

"That'll never do—never. What rest will either you or Mr. Norton get? None—none. It's bad for the child, too. I thought nurse Adams never allowed this sort of thing."

"Nor did she, doctor, but my wife altered her plan of letting him sleep in a bed by himself."

"Ah, well, mustn't tell tales; we are all like Adam, and blame our wives, from the first Adam downwards. However, there's no great harm done yet. You've got a something to make a bed of close to yours?"

"But as I am going to sleep in another room it can make no difference," said my husband.

"Never do that, my dear sir; the child will be quiet enough now, and I will look in to-morrow. Mrs. Carter, I am sure, will manage for you in some way."

The doctor left, and Mrs. Carter did manage exactly as nurse Adams had done. I fed him twice in the night, and whether he had a sleeping draught or not I never knew, but he did not disturb us, and my husband's slumber was unbroken. Mrs. Carter came in the morning and pronounced favorably for the patient. He cried a little upon being washed and dressed. I laughingly said I thought her grave manner had an effect upon him.

"It is quite true; from the moment a child takes notice it should be taught by the mother to understand her ways and motions, and it should never be capriciously treated—fondled and caressed at one moment, or treated harshly the next. Children have more sense than you imagine."

"But surely a twelvemonth is old enough to commence to bring them into order: they cannot understand before that age."

"You are mistaken. A twelvemonth is just nine months too long. An infant of three months old knows quite well when it sees the nurse take up its food; it recognizes its mother from a stranger, and is wise enough in much else. So if you want to live in peace, and with the love of your child—a love which should be life-long—rule it from its earliest infancy by gentle but firm tones; and when it is old enough to understand words, never by entreaty or otherwise go from your word once pledged, either to reward or punish, even if your own judgment condemn you in your spoken resolve. You must guard against hasty decisions, but teach your children to obey without question.

"I shall gossip here too long. Here is the poppy syrup and honey. I don't think it will now be needed; but if it should—that is, if the child drivels very much and bites its fists—just dip your middle finger in the mixture, let the liquid run off nearly dry, then rub the gums with it. It will soon give relief, but must not be too frequently used. And I am just reminded that the india rubber ring which I saw yesterday tied round baby's wrist is not pleasant to the child, and it has a disagreeable smell. Get a piece of orris-root from the chemist's, bore a hole through it with a gimlet, tie a piece of tape or ribbon into the hole to form a loop, then tie the ends round the child's wrist. The more the child bites this the better for the gums, and the more fragrance the root diffuses. You will think me very intrusive, dear Mrs. Norton," she continued, "but I would do away with a cotton bib, always hanging wet round an infant's neck, which frequently gives cold either on the chest or gums. Get some fine Welsh flannel, cut out the bib, vandyke the edge, and overcast it with white silk, twist, or coarse sewing silk, and let it be changed as often as needed; they are easily washed, dried, and pressed under a weight without trouble. I would also exchange his cambric nightcap, with all the stiff frilling, for a plain one of the thinnest flannel, which, scalloped and embroidered, really looks pretty."

"Mrs. Hartford," I interrupted, "will not allow her children to wear caps."

"No, not children; but tender infants certainly should. Half the suffering which delicate babes experience in ear-ache, gatherings in the head, and painful swollen gums, arises from this bare exposure of their tender heads. All children are not alike; some can bear this rough usage, but most cannot. One mode of treatment will not do for all children. Some require more medicine than others, but I never recommend administering anything but castor-oil in minute and, if necessary, frequent doses. I do not even tolerate magnesia, unless the child be upwards of a year old. I recollect the case of my second child, Edmund. He was brought to me one morning with the joint of his elbow very much swollen. I instantly concluded that his nurse, a girl of twenty, had bruised the arm, or lain upon it at night or twisted it in some way; this she strenuously denied. We called in medical advice. The doctor was of the same opinion; she was therefore discharged. The arm was bound up in splints, but it did not mend, and in the course of a week the other arm swelled in the same way. The doctor then pronounced the disease to be scrofula, and ordered sulphur baths, and the child to be taken to the sea.

"The girl I summarily dismissed was recalled, for I had always found her kind and attentive, and she never neglected her charge. That very day an old friend called on me—one, by-the-by, who had never had children. She examined the arm, and said, 'Give him a very small teaspoonful of castor-oil nightly for a week, which cannot hurt.' This was done, and repeated at an interval of a week, when both arms were well, and the child was never attacked afterwards.

"Of course, my dear, you cannot be expected to know much about children's ailments, or how to treat them, but every mother who does saves her husband's purse, and herself a world of anxiety and uneasiness."

"When I married I never dreamed of the responsibility which would devolve on me," I remarked.

"Very seldom a girl does, and it is not now the fashion to educate young ladies for their future vocation, I am sorry to say. Of the duties of household management, or of the expenditure of a fixed and small income, they are wholly ignorant. Therefore, when they marry, experience has to be attained at the cost of domestic comfort, and scarcely ever do they know how to treat young children, either ill or well. The doctor is summoned for every trifle—a practice leading very much to debt. In all serious cases call for help; but if a child have a bilious attack, or an ordinary cold, or chilblains, the responsibility should not be shifted from the mother's to the doctor's hands. I know how it was when I first married, and most young mothers are as ignorant as I was."

"But you would certainly have medical advice in cases of smallpox, measles, and whooping-cough?"

"Smallpox cases would seldom arise if the mother saw that her child was properly vaccinated, and a doctor would be necessary in all these cases, yet she should know something of the management necessary to each. Small pox requires cool treatment, measles warm, while in whooping-cough fresh air, but always at one temperature, is absolutely necessary; so also are minute and frequent doses of ipecacuanha, as well as the attention to the bowels."

"I scarcely understand you about the fresh air."

"I will endeavor to explain. A child leaves its bedroom in the morning, which perhaps is at sixty degrees; it should be taken to another room of the same temperature, and here the air should again be changed in three hours; in the bedroom where the fresh outer air has been admitted freely through the day by the window and open door, with a fire the air should be again warmed to sixty degrees; always taking care that the child be well covered from draughts or colder or hotter air during the journeys from one room to the other."

"What a pity we are not taught such knowledge when we are young and unmarried!" I exclaimed.

"I think, with you, that it is so, and I am quite sure if a little of the time which is now devoted to accomplishments, never in after-life practised, were given to the acquirement of simple information upon domestic matters and medical ethics, children generally would be healthier and homes happier."

"Every mother should know the mode of treatment and the use of remedies for simple or other ailments. I do not mean that a woman is to qualify herself for a medical practitioner, but I do say she ought to be equal to the management of her children in their infancy without further advice. She should also look after the *drains* of the house, for a fertile source of mischief and sickness lies here. Mention to nineteen women out of twenty that a drain in the house is offensive, or there is a great prevalence of 'essence of sink,' probably each will reply, 'Yes, but I can't help it.' By-and-by her children sicken one after another, her husband gets up with a headache, his temper becomes variable and irritable, and she herself is weighed down with lassitude and weariness. If she be an ignorant woman, but of religious spirit, and her children or husband be snatched by death from her, she will utter a time say 'it pleased God to afflict me.' Ah! my dear lady,

"'Our afflictions oft in ourselves do lie
Which we ascribe to Heaven.'"

"But about the drain, dear Mrs. Carter? Excuse me for interrupting you, but I am really anxious to benefit by your teaching."

"In modern built houses for families of a small income, all the details which preserve health or promote comfort are shamefully neglected. The kitchen sink and closet drains are unirapped, and thus the poisonous smell enters into the house, introducing scarlet and low fevers, sore throat, diphtheria, cholera, and stomach derangement, producing nervous irritability. 'Tis true, if the sink trap be kept down by the servants, the smell is kept out; but do they ever attend to this? Never. The refuse water will run down quicker if the trap be up, and it saves them trouble. A great deal of the illness of servants, too, arises from this cause; yet the matter is never cared for. Now, let a mistress be ever so heedful about all other household management, this one should be her chief; to insist upon it, and to see that the brass trap of the sink is always on; that the covers of all other closets in or out of the house be kept down; that no stale or dirty water or vegetable matter be kept in the house, or water in which vegetables have been boiled be thrown down the drain; and that all sink and closet drains be flushed with a continuous stream of water for five minutes three times a week. Remember, that although the effluvia might not be perceptible on the ground floor, yet odors, whether disagreeable or fragrant, always ascend; and infants or invalids, while quietly slumbering in unconsciousness of the invisible foe, are breathing the vapors which may place them in the arms of death."

"Then, what cares a girl takes upon herself when she marries!"

"No girl thinks of that. She looks to have her own way, to be petted, to have money to spend and fine dresses to wear, and to parade the accomplishments she may possess in parties at home and abroad. Her first child is sometimes found in the way, and the worry of her servants a perpetual blister, though the best and most conscientious woman nowadays cannot emancipate herself from the latter infliction.

"All this was foreign to my purpose to have entered upon, but somehow it arose out of the children's ailments. But about weaning your babe, when do you intend it?"

"I have never nursed it; but children are generally weaned at twelve months old, are they not?"

"I always fancied eight months long enough; infants do not remember so long at this early age. But it depends upon the strength of constitution of the mother; a child will suck disease from a sickly mother at the expense of its own life; therefore, she must be the judge of the proper time. At the period in the day at which a child is usually nursed, it should be fed from a bottle with good milk slightly sweetened, but by no means permitted to have too much. An hour after this, give it a little food of gruel or fine oatmeal boiled well in water, then sweetened and cooled with milk. A change of diet is as necessary for infants as for adults. Sifted bread crumbs nicely boiled in water, sweetened and then cooled with milk, and biscuits, sold for the purpose and soaked, are excellent. Beware of stuffing the child with too much food at one time, or by giving it too often. Every three hours through the day a small quantity will suffice, extending to four hours in the evening, lastly feeding it at ten, and again at four in the morning. Children are early awake, but after this, most infants will sleep on till eight o'clock; a small feeding will then suffice before its morning bathing and dressing, after which it may be fully fed."

"How very quietly my boy now sleeps! It was fortunate, indeed, that his gums were lanced. I cannot sufficiently thank you."

"It was fortunate, or the child might have had convulsions from the irritation. You must gently rub his gums with your finger. The honey will prevent soreness from the rubbing, and the poppy syrup will soothe. The latter, you are aware, is a narcotic, and, though valuable in its use, its abuse would be very hurtful."

"What is the reason that, for the last ten days or more, my darling could never bear the light? He always turned fretful if a candle was suddenly shown to him."

"This was the result of uneasy sensations, the forerunners of a fit, and usually accompanied by sickness and a conused state of the bowels; also drowsiness."

"Ah! he had not this symptom."

"No; but he had unquiet, uneasy sleep, and was very feverish. Fits are sad things for children, and there is more than one kind of convulsion. Sometimes a fit will come upon a previously healthy child, and is the symptom of fever or measles or other complaint coming on. Then instant recourse should be had to a hot bath, and medical advice obtained. The brain is always more or less affected by fits, and they are beyond a mother's power to cure, or even, in many instances, to alleviate; the excessive pain of teething, and sometimes worms, will bring them on. The causes of infants' diseases are not thoroughly understood. The brain is often the seat of the mischief. Some have a frequent sickness, which is often attributed to a stomach disordered from food or drink; but it is irritation of the nerves of the stomach, which are affected by the brain, that causes the vomiting. A mother cannot cure these ailments, or distinguish their origin; but she should be able to nurse her infant in the best possible manner, and never, for a moment, delegate so sacred a duty to a servant's hands.

"Sick infants are very susceptible of sound. A child will start and cry out in its sleep if a sudden noise startle it; therefore, by all means, insist upon quiet. In all cases in every sick-room avoid whispering, moving about in creaking shoes or a rustling dress. Never fidget anything about, but at once put it in the desired place. Do not meddle with the fire-irons, but pick up and put on coal with the *fingers*, if needed. Keep a darkened, not a dark room. Do not muffle up the patient, young or old, with curtains; and let the face be always turned from the window or light. Let the bedclothes be light and warm—as many blankets as needed—but banish all heavy coverings. Let the air of the room be kept at one temperature, regulated by a thermometer, at from 60 to 70 degrees. See that the windows do not rattle, nor the door shut badly; and there are a hundred other little things which a careful nurse will heed."

"I hope my boy will never have fits. I think I should die if I saw him so suffering."

"That would be exceedingly foolish, because a fit might come on at any moment—the effort of some hidden disease to develop itself. The appearance of smallpox is often preceded by a fit. In my young days children were frequently marked with this dreadful scourge; indeed, I had a brother who was nine days blind with it. The sad disfigurement caused to the face is often appalling. Should your child be visited by such a calamity, I will give you a remedy I read of the other day in a useful little work. Mix dissolved gum-arabic with honey, and sufficient lamp-black to blacken the whole mixture. Then with a camel's hair brush paint over every pustule or spot. It is said to be the light which aggravates the disease. This is a simple matter to recollect as a treatment—fresh cool air, almost draughts, and proper medicines."

"I hope never to have such afflictions in my family as the smallpox, or even diphtheria."

"A mother should be prepared to meet this last deadly foe. The remedy which Dr. Allnat, of Frant, prescribes is this:—

"'Take four drachms (or a quarter of an ounce) of the chlorate of potassa, pour upon it a pint of boiling water, and stir it well; then put it in a bottle and closely cork it, to be ready for use when needed. Then it should be well shaken, and a teaspoonful be administered three times daily.'

"The only way to meet dreaded and unavoidable evils is to be prepared for them. A knowledge of how to treat a disease is half its cure. I have long overstayed my time, and perhaps wearied you. Your boy will do very well now. So farewell, dear Mrs. Norton, till I pay another visit to my son, for I leave this afternoon."

[*To be continued in our next issue.*]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office, FIFTH Street, west side, below Chestnut.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways, until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 7th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Fifteenth street, from the south side of Spring Garden street to the north curb line of Brandywine street, and in Brandywine street from Fifteenth to Sixteenth street, to be built of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer, to the amount of seventy five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid, the balance to be paid by the city.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1859.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
9 14 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M., of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

8 30 SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

OFFICE HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, No 258 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, September 12, 1866.

A Meeting of the Bondholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 258 S. THIRD Street, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of September, A. D., 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of advising as to the sale of a portion of the mineral lands of the Company.

By order of the Board,
9 12 4t J. P. AERTSEN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, September 11 1866.

A Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on MONDAY, September 17, instant, at 3½ o'clock P. M., in Room No 3, second floor of the Banking House, to consider an amendment to the Articles of Association increasing the number of Directors.

By order of the Board.
9 12 4t W. H. RHAWN, President.

I RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE friends and acquaintances of my husband, the late FREDERICK LAKEMEYER, that I intend to continue and carry on, on my own account and control, the Restaurant at the corner of EXCHANGE Place and CARTER Street, and also the business on SMITH'S ISLAND, both places having been carried on so successfully by the deceased. I flatter myself that I may enjoy, under my management, a share of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the late proprietor; promising that nothing shall be wanting on my part to retain and merit the established reputation of both establishments.

9 10 6t MARY LAKEMEYER.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO

Regenerating Extract or Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

8 6 6

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent, THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST, which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Flag, Pond, etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.

5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address,

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street, Room No 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted. 6 29 3m

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Lilne's Chilled Iron Safes,

The best and best, indeed, the only strictly Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe made.

The modern and extremely popular

STEAM ENGINE PACKING!

Called Miller's Lubricative Steam Packing, unsurpassed and unequalled.

AND THE SCALES FROM THE

GREAT BEND SCALE WORKS, PENNSYLVANIA.

Scales warranted equal to any in the market, and on terms much more favorable.

The undersigned having the General Agency for the sale of the above articles in this city, he respectfully solicits the attention of all parties interested, both the dealer and consumer, hoping to merit (as he has already received) the continuance of a liberal public patronage.

M. C. SADLER, AGENT,

8 11 smw13rp smw13t No. 639 ARCH Street.

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.

It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.

It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.

It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinderpest.

No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.

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STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,
9 5 6m No. 209 DUANE Street, New York.

CAPE MAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the present arrangement of the Trains to and from Cape May will be CONTINUED, viz:—Leave Philadelphia at 9 P. M., and Cape Island at 8 A. M., daily.

J. VAN RENSSELEAR, Superintendent.
September 3, 1866. 9 3 tf

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!
PLASTERING LATHS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
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SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
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MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

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ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
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The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

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Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 6

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THE NEW YORK PRESS.

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President Johnson, and the True Policy for His Administration.

From the Herald.

President Johnson, with commendable magnanimity, and the best intentions, has been very unfortunate in his policy of Southern restoration. His generous concessions to the late revolted States and their people concerned in the Rebellion have evidently been accepted by implacable Rebels as covering a license for sanguinary outrages against the poor emancipated negroes and "abolition Yankees," while in the North those fearful scenes of Southern disorder and bloodshed, though fomented by Northern agitators, and perpetrated by Southern desperadoes of the school of the Kansas "border ruffians," have operated and are operating to the prejudice of the great body of the Southern people, and the Administration and its supporters.

We are dealing with facts, and, as Gradgrind has it, "facts is what we want." Unjust as it is to the masses of the Southern people, it is still a fact that such outbreaks of Southern violence as the Memphis riots and the New Orleans massacre are effectively used by Northern radicals for electioneering purposes, as illustrations of the prevailing tone and temper of the South, and as the legitimate fruits of the President's forgiving and confiding policy of Southern restoration. Thus, while we perceive from the President's receptions from point to point along his present journey that his personal complaints against Congress are met with scandalous retaliations of mockery and insult, we see from the returns of the Maine election that, from the causes indicated, a new and powerful impulse has been given to the Southern reconstruction plan of Congress against the immediate restoration policy of the Executive.

We hold that the popular groundswell which has thus carried the Maine election by a majority which dwarfs the majorities of Abraham Lincoln, is a popular movement which, from all the signs of the times, will sweep across the continent and carry the Constitutional amendment of the present Congress and decide the complexion of the next Congress, against the President's policy. The supersERVICEable New York organ of Mr. Seward, in threatening the alternative of civil war against Congress, is only adding combustibles to a roaring fire, and the sooner the President is rescued from such reckless partisans and treacherous friends the better it will be for him and his official reputation. This broad hint of a violent dissolution of the Government emanates, we believe, from the Secretary of State; for, if we mistake not, the same hint was first thrown out by his special home organ at Auburn some months ago. It is at par, however, with the proposition of his New York organ, put forth at the beginning of the late war, for the forcible deposition of President Lincoln and the setting up of George Law, "Live Oak George," as a sort of provisional dictator in his place.

But if the President's plan of Southern restoration against the Constitutional amendment of Congress may be pronounced a failure, what line of policy is left for his administration? We answer that the broad and comprehensive policy, foreign and domestic, suggested through the columns of this journal months ago, is still open, and still invites him to the path of popularity and success. We hold that the Mephistopheles of his administration has been and is the Secretary of State; and that Mr. Seward, with his good man Friday, and his lantern carrier, have, like a will o'-the-wisp, been stealthily leading the President on the way to the Dismal Swamp. That which should have been the first act of reconstruction on the part of President Johnson—a reconstruction of his Cabinet, beginning with the Secretary of State—is still the first essential to success.

With a new Cabinet, leaving to the people and the test of the Constitutional amendment of Congress on the question of restoration Mr. Johnson's new policy, we think, should be mainly directed to a vigorous settlement of our unsettled foreign affairs and a financial policy directed against the pet national bank system, as it now stands, of the late Secretary of the Treasury, now Chief Justice Chase. Mr. Seward, in his temporizing and dawdling with Louis Napoleon and his *protege* Maximilian, in Mexico, and in his humiliating diplomacy with England in reference to the depredations of such Anglo-Rebel cruisers as the *Alabama* and *Shenandoah*, and in regard to the deceived and disgusted Fenians, has been and remains a dead weight upon President Johnson. A new man in his place, who would make short work with England and France, would at once lift the Administration high in the respect and confidence of the American people of all parties; and a new Secretary of the Treasury, who would boldly strike out for a thorough and wholesome reconstruction of Mr. Chase's pet bank system, turning the sops of twenty-five or thirty millions a year which those banks receive from the Government into the public treasury, would revive in favor of Andrew Johnson the old enthusiasm of the country which supported Andrew Jackson in his war against Biddle's Bank of the United States.

The prevailing sentiment of the North is in favor of General Grant for the next Presidency; but the financial managers and radical leaders identified with the political interests of Mr. Chase look to these national banks for the pressure which, when the time comes, they calculate will secure his nomination as the Republican candidate. Here, then, is a field—the field of financial reform, in which President Johnson may win imperishable laurels. In truth, with a new, vigorous, and dashing foreign policy, and a bold and comprehensive policy of financial reform, strengthening the national securities, the national faith, and the national currency, he may still be able to control Congress and the great question of the Presidential succession.

The Election of a United States Senator in New Jersey.

From the World.

The radical Legislature of New Jersey meets again next Monday, and proposes to elect an United States Senator in the place of Mr. Stockton, who was ejected from his seat. The convenient law passed by Congress expressly to meet this case makes the day of election on Tuesday. The radical caucus has already agreed to nominate Alexander Gillmore Cattell, "of Philadelphia," and he will undoubtedly be elected, since the Senator from Camden county, James M. Scovel, who blocked the last attempt to elect a Senator, has been "seen," and is understood to heartily concur in the election of Cattell.

Mr. Cattell's antecedents are as follows:—He is a native of Salem county, New Jersey, and is now about fifty years of age. Formerly he was something of a politician, was a member of the New Jersey Legislature in 1840-41, and a member of the Convention which framed the present State Constitution. Of late years he has withdrawn from politics, and has devoted himself to mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia, and he is now President of the Corn Exchange and of the Corn Exchange Bank in that city. His interests, personal, political, and commercial, are almost wholly identified with Philadelphia, and if elected he will represent that city rather than the State of New Jersey. But a residence "just across the river" makes him a New Jersey candidate, if not a representative. We may state further, that all of Mr. Cattell's relations, public and private, are in the highest degree creditable and honorable, unless we except his connection with this new-sought honor. It is a fact that when the radicals were planning the ejectment of Mr. Stockton last winter, against the remonstrances of Judge Trumbull and one or two more Republican Senators and Representatives, Mr. Cattell was in Washington urging the expulsion of the Senator whose seat he was eager to fill. The opposition of Scovel was then unforeseen, and what new and peculiar arguments have been brought to bear to induce Scovel to suddenly and completely change his mind, are perhaps best known to Messrs. Cattell and Scovel themselves. These unpleasant matters are subjects of comment even among Mr. Cattell's friends, who regret that an honorable merchant, and a man of probity in private life, should thus subject himself to the odium which will necessarily attach to his acceptance of Senatorial honors under the circumstances, while the Democrats of New Jersey, who know that Senator Stockton was illegally ejected, will enter a solemn protest against the election of Cattell or any other radical to the now vacant seat.

Of Thunder.

From the Tribune.

When the badly fagged party of Pretorian tourists got the news from Maine, we can imagine a perfect chorus of exclamations. "Thunder!" said Mr. Seward, smiling with agony. "Thunder, by —!" said the President, with his usual deistical playfulness. "Thunder!" echoed the bob-tail of the body-guard; and then, by way of consolation, they all went to dinner and the decanters.

Without designing to lecture our readers upon electricity, we beg leave to observe that there are two kinds of thunder—the theatrical, which they make with gongs in the play-houses, and the real article, from the right hand of Jove himself. If some zoological proprietor will be good enough to lend us an elephant, we will engage to get up a great deal of thunder of a certain kind in town and country. As we march the beast from one settlement to another, all the little boys will come out and cheer. Poor children! let them cheer! they have never seen an elephant before! And a President may be but a beast of smaller growth. Wherever he goes, 999 seers-of-sights come together to find out what he is like. The moment he shows the tip end of his proboscis, the crowd begins to bellow. There is a deafening triplication of huzzas. The proud man puts in an appearance; and

"Drest in a little brief authority;
Most ignorant of what he's most assured,
His glassy essence, like an angry ape,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven
As make e'en angels weep."

That is "thunder; nothing but thunder!"—and not a bit like it. The noise which a thirty thousand anti-Administration majority makes down among the piny woods of Maine is much nearer the real reverberation—the live thunder leaping from crag to crag. It must be admitted that we have had three very remarkable storms this season. There was the Connecticut tempest, then the Vermont gale, and now comes the Maine hurricane. There is no mistake about it; when the people thunder, it is no gong, nor tin-pan, nor sheet-iron business, but thunder in real earnest.

Other States are also getting ready their little exhibitions. New York is expected to thunder vigorously and sagely; Pennsylvania is near enough to make itself heard in Washington; Ohio has a way of thundering of her own, which is very expressive; Michigan has a fine voice, both for size and quality; Massachusetts never yet failed to perform well. There will be a succession of thunders like that produced when the jolly Dutch hosts play at nine-pins on the Catskill mountains. There has been nothing like it since the long-roll of the loyal drums awoke the slumbering spirit of the North and West, and the young men of the land hurried to the rescue of the Constitution. "My Policy" is a very large elephant, but "Vox Populi" beats it to flinders. They have a fine menagerie in the White House, but if the President will come down the avenue, and take a look at the next Congress, we will show him a collection of members worth all his

"Anthropopagi, and men whose heads
Do grow beneath their shoulders."

One Excuse for Conservatives.

From the Nation.

Few men who pay close attention to politics and read the newspapers can fully appreciate how large the class is who never know exactly the nature of any political issue of the day, who rarely read a newspaper report, or do more than glance through the editorial articles, and whose own political opinions are the products not of knowledge or of reflection, but of prejudices, impressions of childhood, personal antipathies and associations. This class is rarely met with in public movements, is never very earnest or enthusiastic in any political agitation, but it makes itself felt at the polls on great occasions. In this dispute between President and Congress, a very large proportion of this class is opposed to Congress, not from any fixed conviction about the merits of the quarrel, but from some undefined personal like or dislike or reminiscence, personal fondness for some Southerners, recollections of a pleasant visit at the South; personal dislike to Abolitionists as "long-haired" people with a twang in their speech, and bad manners; personal dislike of the negro, his appearance, or way of speaking and temperament, or from a compound of all these. It would be found, we have no doubt, on examination, that half the "conservative" party of the North are composed of men of this kind—excellent persons, no doubt, but unfitted either by temperament or habit of mind or pursuits for the examination of any political question, or, in fact, for ever on any subject extricating their understanding from the control of their taste or prepossessions. We might, if we chose, illustrate our proposition very copiously, but we refrain from doing so in order to avoid what would be sure to prove an unprofitable controversy. Every one of our readers can, doubtless, find plenty of conservatives amongst his neighbors answering to our description.

Now the Republican party carried these people with it during the war. Whatever may be their defects as political thinkers or humanitarians, they are generally patriots, although a large proportion of the Copperhead army was drawn from their ranks. The danger to the Union roused them from their political apatay, and they forgot for the moment their repugnance to the anti-slavery party, and acted heartily with them in preserving the national existence. The issue presented by the secessionists was so distinct that they had no difficulty in apprehending it; and the train of evils that would have followed the success of the Rebellion was so clearly traced on the horizon that nobody needed to be a political philosopher or an enthusiast to see and understand it.

But the war is now over, the excitement has disappeared. The national existence is no longer in danger, and this class has relapsed into something like its old apathy and its old vagueness of thinking. It has not followed the debates in Congress very closely, or read the evidence or reports of the various committees of investigation. All it knows is that the war is over, and that the South has submitted, and at the first blush—the only "blush" in which political questions present themselves to it—it seems as if the Rebel States ought to be brought back to their old places without more ado. It knows there is still trouble about the negro, but it thinks that a great deal has been done for the negro, and that he may now be left to take care of himself. It has probably read the President's messages. The messages were all short; presented the various points of the controversy from his point of view in a small compass, very speciously, and, with studied moderation of tone, an excellence which they probably owed to some other hand than Mr. Johnson's—and they were, of course, few in number, and appeared at rare intervals.

But what is it that most probably has struck their ear most loudly from the other side? The speeches of those earnest but not very acute persons who, most unfortunately, as we think, partly owing to their zeal and partly to other people's weakness, got into the position of radical leaders when the war was over, and have flooded the country not with what was wanted—calm, earnest expositions of the radical position—but with fanatic denunciation of the Southern people, which, however well they they sound at mass meetings, do not—let us be frank bout it—tell at the polls, and frighten and disgust probably two men for every one they rouse into enthusiasm. For instance, orators of this class base all their plans of reconstruction upon the assumption that the Southern people have by their rebellion forfeited all claim to either their lives or property, both of which lie at the mercy of the North; and they insist that in refraining from hanging them all and despoiling them of their goods, we are displaying considerable moderation. Consequently, one of their strong arguments in favor of the reconstruction policy of Congress, or in favor of holding the South as it is without reconstruction, is that it falls so far short of wholesale slaughter and confiscation. One most unfortunate result of this kind of talk, as well as of the various expressions of intense abhorrence of the Southern people which Mr. Stevens and men of his class of mind are constantly pouring forth, is that moderate people, the people who do not occupy themselves minutely with politics, have been easily led to believe that if Congress has its way something dreadful will be done to the Southern population; and the earlier favor which Mr. Johnson managed to win was due to the widespread impression that he was opposing himself to shocking violence and oppression meditated by the Radicals. Mr. Raymond is thus enabled to inform the public, in the Philadelphia address, with amusing exaggeration, that if the Southerners could accept "with uncomplaining submissiveness the humiliations thus sought to be imposed on them, they would be unworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate sons of an heroic ancestry, unfit ever to become guardians of the rights and liberties bequeathed to us by the fathers and founders of this republic;" and Dr. Tyng and Mr. Beecher, and hosts of others, are thus enabled to read lectures to Congress on its want of "magnanimity," and to preach to the public the duty of "forbearance" towards the South with a certain show of justification.

Now, we think all persons interested in the triumph of the policy of Congress at the approaching elections will do well to try and put an end to this misunderstanding by every means in their power. We ought for this purpose to step at once and forever that rant about the Southerners "having forfeited their lives by their Rebellion," which, we are sorry to see, Mr. Stevens has just been repeating at Bedford, and which a good many people with more moderation than he now and then indulge in. On no theory of our relations to the South are either the lives or property of the vanquished "at our mercy." If they are subjugated Rebels, we have, undoubtedly, a moral and legal right to execute certain persons for treason; but usage, policy, humanity, and religion prescribe that the number of persons thus punished should be small, and that they should be the leaders of the movement, and no others. The right of a sovereign to execute a couple of millions of people for rebellion against him has never been claimed by any Christian potentate, and has never been exercised by any heathen one; and for us, of all nations in the world, even to talk of such a thing, is worse than disgusting.

If, on the other hand, the Southerners are conquered enemies, our right to kill and despoil them after they have laid down their arms is all moonshine, and to have any man calling himself even a politician talk of deducing a policy from it, is more than silly. No such right has ever been asserted in the modern world; nobody has ever massacred even thousands of his enemies in cold blood since Christ came, except Genghis Khan and Tamerlane, two dignitaries whom the Christian public of the North are not likely to take for models. It is revolting to hear civilized Americans talk of their abstinence from such a crime as a proof of moderation, and it is time we had an end of this nonsense. It disgraces us, and damages the good cause which the majority of the people of the North have at heart.

The facts of the case are that the South has been beaten in arms when engaged in a most criminal and atrocious attempt to overthrow the Government and found a State on slavery; that justice and sound policy, and a proper regard for our own dignity and for our reputation for sincerity, require the punishment of the chief instigators and agents of this enterprise; but that the community at large are not fit objects for punishment; that no attempt can be made to take vengeance on a whole people which will not debase and degrade the ruler far more than the ruled. The punishment of nations for national sins God has clearly reserved to Himself, and anybody who reads history rightly may see clearly that this punishment is sure, sooner or later, to come. If the South as a community has not yet sufficiently atoned for its iniquities, it will assuredly do so in some form or other; but this matter we may safely leave in the hands of Providence. Our business now is not to punish, not to take vengeance, not to excite or perpetuate hatred or malevolence towards the late Rebels, but to take such fair and humane precautions for the future peace and tranquillity of this nation as we may deem fit. This and no other is the power which our victory in war gives us, and we are called upon to exercise it not because the lives and property of six millions of our enemies are at our mercy, but because we are moral beings and patriots who love our country and our kind, and are bound to see justice reign and weakness protected. The terms proposed by Congress are, therefore, not terms of conquest and not signs of humiliation. There is nothing in them to degrade or humiliate any human being, or to indicate any desire for vengeance. They simply regulate representation to suit the altered circumstances of the Southern population; they ask that men who made themselves prominent in the attempt to overthrow the Government shall, in common decency, from common regard for the feelings of the rest of the population, abstain during the remainder of their career from participation in the administration of affairs; that persons who took no part in the Rebellion shall not be called to repay the money lent to carry it on: lastly, that all persons born in the Union, and owing it allegiance, shall be treated by Southern law as citizens of the Union. In short, the whole amendment is simply a provision for what? Placing the Southern whites under the feet of the North? making them its vassals, tributaries, serfs, dependants? Nothing of the kind. It is really difficult to keep from laughing when saying that the terms which the vanquished foe cannot accept "without "degradation," which it would show want of magnanimity on the part of the North to insist on, and which the New York *Times* tells us they cannot and will not agree to, simply place them on the same level in all respects with their conquerors, and make them freer and more independent than any other community in the world—are, perhaps, the mildest terms which victory, so dearly bought, ever imposed on the vanquished—furnish, perhaps, the only instance on record in which the victors, in fixing the terms of peace, forbore to ask for a single advantage for themselves, a foot of ground, a cent of money, or even a formal acknowledgment of defeat, or submission, or repentance.

ENTERPRISE.—The great requisites for success in America are pluck and enterprise; and Helmbold the well-known druggist, has in his business career evinced both of these qualities. The consequence is that he has achieved a success. He has one of the finest establishments in New York city, while the reputation of the well-known Helmbold's Preparations is co-extensive with civilization.

These preparations, it is almost needless to say, are not "quack medicines" nor "patent medicines;" they are simply legitimate, scientifically compounded preparations, which, for their appropriate complaints, are without a rival. They have been before the public for many years, and are at the present moment more in demand than ever. This shows conclusively their genuine merit. At Helmbold's New Store, next the Metropolitan Hotel, in addition to these preparations—the Extracts of Buchu and Sarsaparilla—are sold all varieties of Drugs and Chemicals. The establishment is perhaps the finest in the city of New York, and the public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves. Depots, No. 104 S. Tenth street and No. 594 Broadway, New York.

DR. HUMPHREYS, of No. 562 Broadway, New York, well known to the Homœopathic medical practice, has transferred his interest to a company of which he is a member, and is now ready to furnish all the varieties of Specifics the profession and people may need. No house in this department of medicine has larger facilities, or a better reputation, than that of which Dr. H. is now at the head.—*Newark Advertiser*, March 29, 1866.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.]

MEETING OF THE "BOYS IN BLUE" OF THE THIRTEENTH WARD.

[The following report of a Union meeting of the friends and supporters of Hon. Leonard Myers for Congress was unavoidably crowded out yesterday.—CITY EDITOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Another enthusiastic mass meeting of loyal citizens was held Thursday evening, under the auspices of the "Boys in Blue" of the Thirteenth Ward, at Washington Hall, Spring Garden street, above Eighth.

At the hour appointed the "Boys in Blue," bearing torches, and headed by Hoffman's Brass Band, marched to the hall, bearing a banner on which was inscribed

"Keep Step to the Music of the Union."

The hall and vestibule were literally crowded, many ladies being present.

The meeting was called to order by Captain William Palmer, who proposed Mr. E. Harper Jeffries for President, who was elected by acclamation.

After an eloquent and admirable opening address by the President of the meeting, E. Harper Jeffries introduced the Hon. Leonard Myers, who was greeted with long-continued applause and three hearty cheers.

Mr. Myers expressed his heartfelt thanks for the enthusiastic reception. He was proud of it. He was proud of the city of Philadelphia—the birthplace of liberty, and of that old glorious Declaration of Independence which declares that "all men are created free and equal." (Great applause.) He was proud of the city for she had sent forth one hundred thousand of her sons to the battle-field to put down treason (Applause.)

He remembered, too, the noble works of the women, in providing for the wants of those brave men; the refreshment saloons, and the bremen, with their ambulances, always in readiness to render all needed aid. He was proud that Philadelphia rose in the might of her majesty and gave welcome to those loyal men of the South who had passed through the fiery ordeal of oppression, whom no dangers could intimidate, and whom the blandishments of power could not corrupt. (Continued applause.)

He spoke of the "Boys in Blue"—the survivors of the war of the Rebellion, and the horrors of Libby Prison, Salisbury, and Andersonville. They had defeated the Rebels in the field, and were prepared to do it once more at the ballot-box. They were to meet at the approaching election the same men and principles against which they fought in the recent disastrous war. He then used up quite effectually Vallandigham, the Woods, William B. Reed, Cowan, Doolittle, and other kindred spirits, and paid an eloquent tribute to Governor Andrew G. Curtin, General Owen, Captain Conner, and that Pennsylvania's heroic son who, twenty years ago, fought his way through Mexico to the Halls of the Montezumas—who, during his executive administration in Kansas, foretold the storm of war that has passed in a letter to Buchanan—and who, next to Hooker, was the hero of Lookout Mountain—and who gallantly accompanied Sherman in his eventful march to the ocean, General John W. Geary. (At the mention of each distinguished name there was great applause, and at the conclusion of the sentence the cheering was immense.)

The speaker followed Andrew Johnson in his late pilgrimage, and answered, with powerful arguments, all his assaults upon Congress, and afterwards showed up the character of the late Wigwam Convention and the treasonable record of many of the principal men of which it was composed. He particularly excoriated Henry J. Raymond, who sat in every Republican caucus, not only voted but spoke in favor of the Constitutional Amendment now submitted to the States, and then came here to denounce it; and William F. Johnston, who now thinks all power should be centred in the President, and who was temporary Chairman of the Fremont Convention at Cleveland, the twelfth resolution of which declared "that the question of the reconstruction of the rebellious States belongs to the *people* through their *Representatives in Congress*, and *not* to the *Executive*."

It had been charged against him by his opponent that he had voted for negro suffrage in the District of Columbia. He did so, and was proud of it. (Great applause.)

The District of Columbia is exclusively within the control of Congress. Yet in that capital of the nation the overthrow of the Government had been plotted; there rejoicings were had when our armies suffered disaster; there Abraham Lincoln was foully murdered; there Rebels were more plentiful than loyal men. He voted to consecrate the National capital to loyalty forever, and preferred to trust the loyal negro with a vote; and no man will assert that the negroes have not been more loyal than the blood-stained Rebels reeking with the infamy of treason. Fifty-three Republicans, of whom the Speaker was one, endeavored by their votes to give this suffrage in the District to the colored men who had been in the service, and those who could read and write, as Mr. Lincoln had suggested, and Andrew Johnson in several of his speeches desired; but the solid vote of the Democrats, with a few Republicans, prevented this modification, and they are welcome to all the capital they can make out of the question.

But in the Southern States, where this victory gave the right to dictate any terms, negro suffrage was not imposed. The people's representatives, however, stood up like a wall of fire in favor of security for the future, and said to the South, "You have from the commencement of the Government voted on three-fifths of your slaves—slavery has been wiped out by the great emancipation proclamation and the Constitutional amendment, brought about by your own war upon the Union. You desire now to be represented on all the negroes, and gain by your very Rebellion." Congress replied that neither a Southern Rebel nor a Southern loyal man shall cast two votes where a Northern man has but one. It is necessary to change the basis of representation, and it must be done now or it never can be done. (Great applause.)

The pretense that the South is unfairly deprived of representation in Congress is false, and Andrew Johnson is well acquainted with the facts. If the South wishes to come into the Union, they can at any time do so by accepting the Constitutional amendment, as did Tennessee.

In conclusion, he referred to the martyred Lincoln, and to the graves of the brave soldiers who fought in defense of the country, and appealed to his hearers to revere their memory by finishing at the ballot-box the work they had so nobly contended for. "If you do not," said he, "I, at least, will be true to their cause and to the sacred cause of liberty." (Three cheers.)

Colonel James Given, General Lewis Wagner, and Andrew Benedict, Esq., followed in admirable speeches.

MEETING AT NATIONAL HALL.—Last evening a meeting of the Republicans was held at National Hall, where, notwithstanding the storm, there was a fair audience.

Major Haggerty was the first speaker, and he urged that it was the duty of men to vote as they fought, and unless this was done the victory could not be considered won. (Cheers.) The tendency at Washington was to forgive Rebels before they have repented; or, in other words, to carry out the doctrine that was held at first, of compromising with right and justice. The Southern loyalists are the best judges of what is needed in their section, and they tell us to stand by Congress, and give the largest liberty to the people South.

In regard to his own countrymen (Irishmen), he said the difficulty was that demagogues endeavored to lead them, and it was time they thought for themselves. Why should we not support Congress? It was Congress that carried on the war, furnished the men and means, and by its policy led to a successful issue the great struggle.

The speaker did not profess to speak for the Fenians, but he was glad to see that the body in session at Troy had voted thanks to Congress for its efforts to secure a repeal of the neutrality laws. General Banks, by his course, had shown that he could rise above politics, and testify his sympathy with the oppressed of all nations. (Cheers.) And at the next session of Congress the Senate will concur with the House of Representatives in repealing these obnoxious neutrality laws. (Cheers.)

Addresses were made by Colonel Calhoun and Judge Hunter, of Tennessee.

OPENING OF A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.—The Bingham House, built by Adams Express Company, at the corner of Eleventh and Market streets, in connection with their Express depot, was inaugurated last night by a handsome banquet, participated in by numerous prominent citizens, business men, and others, who were invited guests.

The Bingham House is a considerable increase to the business accommodations of the city. It is literally a very large enlargement of the late United States Hotel. Its location is a very desirable one, and its accommodations consist of one hundred and seventy-five rooms. It is leased, at a rental of $20,000 per annum, by Mr. Curtis Davis, of New Jersey. Mr. Davis kept the house on whose site it stands, years gone by, made a fortune, and retired to a farm in New Jersey, to amuse himself with shorthorns and Hovey's seedlings. He enacted the part of Cincinnatus for a while, and when the company bought the property, and began to enlarge the building, he made application to lease it.

He has furnished it handsomely. It is as unlike the former hotel as any two different things well can be. Everything is new and fresh, and many of the appointments are as handsome as could be procured. Save that the Express Companies have a grand depot upon the ground floor, all the rest is appropriated to the purposes of a hotel, while a well-kept restaurant is in operation upon the basement floor.

The house externally is painted a pale lilac, and the portico, which is entirely new, is stately and handsome. The house was just ready for occupation when the Southern Loyalists came to meet in convention in this city. They at once filled the Bingham House, so that not until to-day could Mr. Davis throw it open to the inspection of the public. Our readers are invited to make a tour of the building from the marbled ground floor to the attics behind the mansard roofing.

The Bingham House is named in honor of Colonel Bingham, the superintendent in Philadelphia of the Company's business. The house is rapidly filling up, and promises to be a success. Its caterer is Mr. Donald McDonald, well known in this city and at Cape May.

The architect of the structure is Mr. John Crump. The counting-room is upon the ground floor. The dimensions of the entire structure are 156 by 180 feet, of which the hotel takes 60 feet on Eleventh and 60 feet on Market. Above the ground floor the entire building is the hotel. All the ceilings and walls are frescoed, with Italian marble mantels; staircases and doors of solid walnut. The ladies' parlors on the second floor are 60 by 24 feet in area. The dining-room on the same floor will seat 180 guests, with a ladies' ordinary seating 40 more.

The three wings fronting Market street are four stories high. The main building on the corner of Eleventh and Market streets is six stories high. The appointments generally are superior. The gas fixtures and chandeliers are of the handsomest kind; the carpets are rich; the table services are as good as those of any other hotel in the city; there seems to be nothing of deficiency in any part of the arrangements and appointments of the establishment.

Architecturally speaking, the structure is more effective than any other in Philadelphia. That it will prove successful to its enterprising lessee, Mr. Davis, we cannot for a moment doubt. The house owes its excellence to the enterprise of Colonel Bingham, after whom it has been named.

COUNT BISMARK.

Old Bismark shows a great address
In slicing up a State,
And in his grand-sized game of chess
Soon gives a King "check-mate."
But then he's quite an ugly beast,
With features huge and grim;
So that I am not in the least
Desirous to be *him*
Better have some good looks, though small,
Set off by clothes from Tower Hall.

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WE BEGIN THE FALL AND WINTER Season with an immense new Stock of excellently finished Ready-made Clothing, for Gents and Youth, embracing many entirely new styles which we should like our customers to call and see, even if not ready yet to make purchases. Our prices are more moderate than ever.
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SHUTTLE, OR LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINE, FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATEST AND BE

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
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WANAMAKER & BROWN,
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Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

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SELF-SEALING PRESERVING CAN.

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SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received by the undersigned, until 10 A. M., September 26, 1866, Office, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, third floor, or directed to him, Post Office Box 1338, Philadelphia, for furnishing the troops, employes, etc., at Fort Delaware, Del., with FRESH BEEF, of good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow.

The said Beef to be delivered, free of cost, to the troops, employes, etc., at Fort Delaware in such quantities as may be, from time to time, required by the Commanding Officer of that post, and to continue in force SIX MONTHS, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1866, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval.

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Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Beef"

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Bvt Brig.-Gen., A. C. G. S.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept 12, 1866. 9 15stuth5t

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WILL be received by the undersigned, until 10 A. M. September 26, 1866, office No. 1103 GIRARD Street, third floor, or directed to him, Post Office Box 1338 Philadelphia, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department at this city with 350 pounds of PLUG TOBACCO, of a grade not inferior to the grade commonly known as "Navy Plug;" each plug to weigh as nearly as possible one (1) pound. It will only be purchased "tax paid."

Samples of the Tobacco must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1866.

Pennsylvania Reserve Association.

THE old Pennsylvania Reserves had an interesting meeting at Harrisburg yesterday, at which an association was formed, something after the style of the Association of the Army of the Tennessee, for the purpose of cherishing old memories, perpetuating friendships, and promoting national honor, safety etc. It is without political or sectarian bias. A meeting is to be held on the 30th of May next, the anniversary of the battle of Bethesda Church, and yearly thereafter at such place as may be decided upon by those present at the meeting. At these meetings the order of business shall be:—First, an oration; second, report of the Board of Directors; third, election of officers; fourth, a banquet.

An election was held for a Board of Directors, composed of three members from each regiment, and a meeting of the Board of Directors was held afterwards, at which the following gentlemen were elected permanent officers of the Board:—President, Governor Andrew G. Curtin; Vice-President, Brigadier-General H. G. Sickel, of 3d Regiment P. R. C.; Treasurer, Colonel J. P. Taylor, of 1st Cavalry P. R. C.; Recording Secretary, Adjutant John C. Harvey, of 1st Regiment P. R. C.; Corresponding Secretary, Colonel John H. Taggart, 12th Regiment P. R. C.

Associations of this kind may be made of great value to its members and of good influence upon the public. We wish this one great success.

The Prospect in New York.

THE defeat of Major-General John A. Dix for the gubernatorial nomination by the recent Democratic Convention in New York, reveals the tactics which the opponents of the Union party intend to pursue in that State. It shows, first of all, that the August Convention movement, so far as New York is concerned, is already regarded as to all practical intents and purposes a failure. Were it not so Dix, would have been nominated. He was the favorite of Weed, Raymond & Co., and matters were arranged at the August Convention with direct reference to bringing him prominently before the public. To that end he was made temporary Chairman of the Convention, and an opportunity was afforded him to deliver his carefully prepared address. He was the first choice both of the conservative Republicans who went into the new movement, and of the mass of the War Democrats who still adhere to the fortunes of the old party. He was also regarded with respect and something of admiration, for his war record, by the masses of the Union party. His nomination would, therefore, have been a strong one, and might have told heavily upon the Republican organization throughout the State. But the result of the elections in Vermont and Maine has demonstrated the fact that the conservative Republicans, or Johnson Republicans, are a myth. They figure well on paper, in Conventions, and in the distribution of offices, but they have no votes. Weed, Raymond & Co. have no constituency—they represent nobody. Hence, the Democracy of New York have evidently determined to fall back upon their own proper strength for the fall campaign. They have virtually abandoned the contest in the "rural districts," and are making their real fight in New York city. There, in that great centre of ignorance and corruption, that vast camp of disloyalty, where the draft riots held their carnival during the darkest hours of the national struggle, and where, to-day, Jeff. Davis or Robert E. Lee would command more votes than Grant or Sherman, *there* they expect to roll up a majority large enough to overwhelm the votes of the loyal, intelligent, and sober masses of the interior. The plan is a desperate one, and we do not believe it can succeed. At all events, it abandons the vital point in the present contest, viz., the control of the Congressional delegation. The Union party expect to elect no Congressmen from the city, or, at most, not more than one. Hence a majority of twenty, thirty, or forty thousand for the Democrats in the city will not add a single man to the number of Congressmen they will control, while, in thus transferring the burden of the fight from the country to the city, and in abandoning the August Convention movement by throwing Dix overboard, they have made the Congressional race an easier one for every Republican nominee in the State who at any time has stood any show for success. In other words, they have abandoned the Congressional fight for a dubious and desperate venture upon the Governor. Well may the *Herald* and kindred sheets, that "discern the signs of the times," treat the canvass as already virtually decided in favor of the Republicans.

A recent visit to Western New York, the great stronghold of Unionism in the State, satisfies us that the cause is safe. The Johnson movement has no strength there whatever. We inquired diligently for defections from the Union ranks, but they were not to be found, while the Republicans were confident of giving Fenton and the whole ticket a heavier vote than ever before. One cause, not generally thought of, is adding to the Union vote everywhere; and that is, that nine-tenths of the young men who are just of age, and who will this fall cast their first votes, are with us. The glorious record of the Republican party, and the liberal and inspiring character of its doctrines, commend it especially to young men.

Nine-tenths of all the soldiers, too, are with us, and are working enthusiastically for the success of the Union cause. Besides, we found everywhere the impression prevailing that a much larger vote than ever before will this fall be given to the Republican organization by our fellow-citizens of Irish descent.

There is, too, a quiet but very perceptible feeling among *thoughtful* men of all parties, that in this Constitutional question involved in the great contest, Congress has the right of it. The people are not ready to see the functions of the great popular branch of the Government, the Legislative department, usurped by any other department. The freedom and integrity of the *law-making* branch of the Government, springing directly from the people in their various districts, and responsible to them every two years, is a matter which appeals powerfully to the deepest instincts of the American heart. Politicians may ignore this fact, but it will be materially felt on election day.

We regard all the omens as of the most favorable character for the triumph of the Union party in all the fall elections. Vermont and Maine have struck the key-note of what will prove to be a general song of victory.

The "New York Herald" for the Constitutional Amendment.

THE New York *Herald* has come to the very sensible conclusion that the right way for the Southern States to secure a renewal of their relations to the Union is to adopt the Constitutional amendment proposed by Congress. In its issue of to-day it says:—

"We thus find from the bearings of the Maine election *that the true course for the southern States and the Administration is laid down in the Constitutional amendment of Congress.*. In other words, we are convinced from the significant results of the Maine election that this amendment will carry all the Northern States yet to come, and that against the solid North *any further resistance from the Administration or the excluded Southern States will be a waste of time, foolish and suicidal to all concerned.*"

These are sound words, and will have weight with thinking men. The door is wide open for the late Rebel States, if they will only enter. If they refuse, the consequences must be upon their own heads.

THE WILL OF MATTHIAS W. BALDWIN, deceased, was proved this morning. It contains no legacies for public or charitable purposes. His property is all left, after the payment of his debts, to his family. His executors are his son-in-law, John Clayton, Esq., and his friend Joseph B. Townsend, Esq. The testator's liberal gifts for religious, public, and charitable objects during his lifetime, and the tenor of his will, would indicate that he had chosen to be his own almoner.

HOW I MANAGED MY CHILDREN FROM INFANCY TO MARRIAGE. By Mrs. Warren, author of "How I Managed My House on Two Hundred Pounds a Year," "Comfort for Small Incomes," etc. This work is for sale by T. B. Peterson & Bros., No. 306 Chesnut street, and G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street.

The great success which has attended the publication in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of the little novelettes by Mrs. Warren—"How I Managed My House on £200 a Year," and "Comfort for Small Incomes"—has induced us to give our readers the last of the series—"How I Managed My Children from Infancy to Marriage." The first chapter will be found on our first page.

CHAPTER I.—Treat with a First Baby—Infant's Food—How to Increase a Child's Sufferings when Cutting its Teeth—The Treatment of Infants when Sick—Nurse Adams.

CHAPTER II.—The Croup and its Treatment—Teaching Infants to Walk—How their Legs Become Crooked—Nervous Children—Ventilation and Light Necessary for Them.

CHAPTER III.—The Adventures of an Infant in a Child's Carriage—The Whooping Cough—Its Medical Treatment and Diet.

CHAPTER IV.—Conduct Before the Birth of the Second Child—A Cure for Sickness—Benefits to be Derived from Exercise, Air, and Food.

CHAPTER V.—The Birth of Other Children—Control over Them in Infancy—Their Early Education—Their Diet and Medicine—Transgression—Repentance.

CHAPTER VI.—Early Education—History, Geography, Grammar, Spelling, Drawing—Dot Becomes an Artist—Girls at School—Music Lessons.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

METHODIST CENTENARY FAMILY GATHERINGS.—The third of a series will be held in Kensington M. E. Church, RICHMOND and MARLBOROUGH streets, on Tuesday afternoon, 18th instant, at 3 o'clock. The fourth in SALEM M. E. CHURCH on Friday, at 3 P. M.
W. J. PAXSON, for Committee.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, West of Eighteenth.—Rev. G. A. FELTZ, Pastor, will preach To-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially welcome.

REV. CHARLES W. SHIELDS, OF Princeton College, will preach in the SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Germantown, corner of TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN streets, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH corner of EIGHTEENTH.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M., by Rev. E. H. NEVIN. Strangers always welcome.

SCOTT M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH, above TASKER.—Preaching 10½ by Rev T. S. WILLIAMS, of St Louis, Mo.; 7½ P. M., Rev T. B. MILLER. Subject: Birthright of Esau.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.—The Pastor, Rev E. R. BEADLE will preach To-morrow Morning and Evening, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD STREET, below WALNUT.—The Sunday Schools connected with this Church will resume their regular sessions To-morrow Morning at 9 o'clock.

EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH.—QUARTERLY Meeting.—Rev. Dr. CASTLE P. E. will preach on Sunday next at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor at 7½ P. M. Experience Meeting at 3 P. M.

FIFTH REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN Street, near Sixteenth.—Services To-morrow by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. GIESY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers always invited.

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Mr. CLARK, of Massachusetts. Strangers invited.

SOUTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, above Eleventh street.—Rev. GEO. ARMSTRONG at 10½. Union Prayer Meeting ¼ of 8.

REV. W. W. NEWELL (UNITARIAN) will preach at LANGSTROTH'S HALL, Germantown, To-morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, EIGHTH Street above Master.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev Dr. COLE.

UNION M. E. CHURCH—SABBATH, September 16.—Rev. G. D. CARROW, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats all free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, BROAD and FITZWATER Streets.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD STREET, below WALNUT.—Service To-morrow Evening, at 7½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.)

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (or Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

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MARETT.
MARTEL.
VINEYARD PROPRIETORS.
RODMAN, Dark, of different vintages, some of them very choice.
By the Demijohn or Cask.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
WINE MERCHANTS,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.
8 28 tuthslm4p

THE CHEAPEST
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
IN PHILADELPHIA,
HADDOCK & SON'S,
No. 618 MARKET Street,
9 14 3mrp Entrance on Decatur street.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
HAVE NOW OPEN UPWARDS OF
THIRTY CASES
OF
SILKS,
FRENCH PLAID POPLINS,
PLAIN SILK AND WOOL POPLINS,
ALL-WOOL POPLINS,
FANCY STYLE POPLINS,
SILK FACE POPLINS,
FINE FRENCH MERINOES,
PLAID MERINOES,
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,
FINE CLOAKING CLOTHS, ETC.,
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,

Which, with the selections made from other sources, makes our Stock one of the most desirable in the country. 9 10 6t4p

BURNS & ATKINSON
No. 247 South ELEVENTH Street,
AND
No. 1107 PINE Street.
ENGLISH MERINOES,
DOUBLE TWILLED.

$1 10 for two yards wide English Merinoes, all the most desirable colors, and the heaviest cloth imported; 4½ yards make a full dress, which, for style and texture, cannot be surpassed.

FRENCH MERINOES.

$1 15 for all the new shades in French Merinoes. These goods are the greatest bargains that will be offered this season, and we believe, decidedly, make the cheapest and best dress of all imported fabrics. A full line of dress goods in POPLINS, PLAIDS, and all the leading textures of the season.

BLANKETS.

Examine our prices, and also our Stock.
$4 75 9-4 BLANKETS ALL WOOL.
$5 75 10-4 BLANKETS, HEAVY AND FINE.
$6 50 11-4 BLANKETS, STILL FINER.
$7 50 11-4 BLANKETS, SUPERFINE.

Pillow-case and Shirting Muslins from the recent auction sales in New York, considerably under regular prices. 9 14 mwsstp

NEW DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' KID GLOVES.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

At the solicitation of their customers, have concluded to keep LADIES' KID GLOVES.

We gave an order last Spring for
JOUVIN & CO.'S
Celebrated Kid Gloves,
As we desire only to keep the BEST MAKE. We are now prepared to show them to our customers.
9 14 fsm3t4p

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of
BONDS
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
HAVING FIVE YEARS TO RUN
AND
BEARING INTEREST AT
Six Per Cent., Payable January and July,
FREE FROM ALL GOVERNMENT AND STATE TAXES.

Convertible at Option of Holder any time before Maturity into their CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE LOAN.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD St.
9 10 tf

FIRST-CLASS BONDS.
SEVEN PER CENT.
North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds,
ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT
85,

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending Wm. Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first-class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The above Bonds are rapidly passing out of our hands, and as we expect to raise the price shortly, we advise all who desire them to call promptly.

All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
PHILADELPHIA [9 10 1m

AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTIES
CONVERTED INTO 5-20s.
STERLING, LANE & CO.,
9 6 tf5p No. 110 South THIRD Street.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—MR. SARGENT'S orders are received as usual (during the past eight years) at MASON & CO.'S, No. 907 Chesnut street. Pianos retoothered without removing, to sound as good as new. 8 17 1m rp

LOST—THIS MORNING, A ROAN MARE, four years old, about fourteen hands high. A liberal reward will be given on returning her to No. 2[illegible] CALLOWHILL Street. 1t*

THE SEWING MACHINE.

The first attempts to sew by machinery date as far back as the year 1755; but the practicability of the Sewing Machine, as a substitute for hand labor, uniting fabrics by means of seams of continuous stitches, was not fully established until nearly a century later. The inventive minds of Europe failed in their efforts to reduce to practice the idea of Machine Sewing, and it was left for the genius of America to produce and give to the world the first practical Sewing Machine. Of the usefulness of this invention it is unnecessary to speak at this late day. The prejudices that impeded its early introduction have long since been swept away by the stern facts which its every-day successes practically demonstrate; and for the last ten years the Sewing Machine has been universally recognized as a necessity in the manufacture or putting together of every known description of textile fabric, and an important addition to the household economy.

As manufacturers and inventors, Grover & Baker are the most prominent names identified with the Sewing Machine. Elias Howe invented the Shuttle Stitch Machine, but did not manufacture more than were necessary to use as models in his lawsuits, until after the Sewing Machine was made practical and useful by subsequent inventors. A. B. Wilson improved on the feeding mechanism of Howe's Machine, and invented a substitute for the Howe shuttle in the rotary hook of the Wheeler & Wilson Machine, which makes the shuttle stitch by a different mechanism. Grover & Baker invented the Machine making the Grover & Baker Elastic Stitch, and have been manufacturing their Machines ever since the taking out of their patent. There are over 150,000 of the Grover & Baker Elastic Stitch Machines now in use, which is abundant evidence that the excellencies of this stitch are appreciated by the public.

Soon after Howe's invention became known, a number of manufacturers of Sewing Machines appeared in the field, each with some little attachment or improvement, on the strength o which they sought to identify themselves with the Sewing Machine in the public mind. Nearly all these made Shuttle Stitch Machines, and it was their interest in common to cry down and damage, to the extent of their ability, their formidable rival, the Grover & Baker Elastic Stitch Machine; and no means, honorable or otherwise, were spared by them to prejudice the public against it. Despite all this opposition, the Grover & Baker Machines gradually but surely worked their way into the foremost place in public favor, relying solely on their intrinsic and manifest merits over other machines.

As further evidence of their great popularity, we may state that they have been awarded the highest premiums at all the State Fairs at which they were entered in competition the past three years, and at hundreds of Institute and County Fairs. They have also been awarded gold medals and diplomas at various exhibitions of England, France, Spain, and Austria, and have been furnished by command to the Empress of France, Empress of Russia, Empress of Brazil, Queen of Spain, and Queen of Bavaria.

Keeping pace with the growing demand for their Machines, Grover & Baker increased their facilities for manufacturing, and invented and built new machinery, of the most perfect kind, adapted to all the parts of the Sewing Machine. The Company's manufactory is at Boston, and they have wholesale depots in all the principal cities of the Union; in San Francisco, in London and Liverpool, England; and Melbourne, Australia. Agencies are also established in all the other leading cities of the Old World, and in almost every village of the New. The Company conduct twenty-four establishments in their own name, and employ in connection with them over 300 clerks, salesmen, mechanics, and operators. At the Factory, in the manufacture of Machines, Stands, Cabinets, etc., between four and five hundred hands are employed, capable of turning out complete from thirty to forty thousand Machines per annum.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine makes a double thread Elastic Stitch, and forms a seam of great strength and beauty, peculiarly adapted for family sewing, and the manufacture of goods where firmness and elasticity of seam are required. The mechanism of the machine is simple, the parts few, its movements quiet, and the method of operation easily acquired. It uses the thread directly from the spool as purchased. One side of the seam can be made highly ornamental for embroidering, by using colored silk or worsted.

The importance of Grover & Baker's inventions will be more apparent when it is understood that the principle of the Grover & Baker Machines is entirely different from that of the Howe Machine and all those making the Howe Shuttle Stitch, among which are the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Florence, etc. The Grover & Baker Machine, making the double thread Elastic Stitch, from the time of its invention, in 1851, has taken its position as a competitor for public favor against the entire class of Machines descended from the Howe Shuttle invention, and bases its claims for superiority over these, not on any improvement on or attachment to the Machine that Howe invented, but on mechanism of an entirely different principle, forming a seam possessing qualities impossible of attainment by any Machine making the Shuttle Stitch of Howe. When treating the subject of Sewing Machines, therefore, it is only necessary to hold in view the two principles of forming a seam with two threads by machinery, viz., the Shuttle Stitch and the Grover & Baker Elastic Stitch.

It is not only unnecessary, but leads to confusion, to speak of this Shuttle Stitch Machine or that Lock Stitch Machine, for, by whoever manufactured or by whatever name it may be known, the Shuttle and Lock Stitch are identical, and it possesses the same merits and the same faults that it had twenty years ago. Those contemplating the use of Sewing Machines in their business or their homes should attach as much importance to the selection of the one or the other principle as if they were determining the choice between hand and machine sewing. There are a great many uses, in manufactories and families, to which the Grover & Baker Stitch can be successfully applied, in which the Shuttle Stitch would be utterly useless, while there is no use to which the latter can be applied that the former will not accomplish. Where both principles can be applied to the same uses with comparatively equal success, it is of little importance which is adopted. There are, however, numerous employments for the Sewing Machine where the superiority of one kind is so marked that a wrong conclusion as to the stitch best suited would result in failure.

The following extracts from testimony taken on oath, in a recent case before the Hon. Commissioner of Patents, we consider conclusive proof of the superiority of the Grover & Baker Elastic Stitch Machine for nearly all the uses to which machine sewing can be applied.

Edward S. Renwick, of New York city, a professional engineer, says:—

"The seam produced, while secure, is extremely elastic, and can be strained to as great an extent as the cloth in which it is sewed, without the fracture of the threads, while the two-thread seams, sewed by the machines not embodying the said Grover & Baker's invention, are easily fractured by straining the cloth, particularly when bias seams are sewed. The Grover & Baker machines are therefore adapted to sewing a great variety of articles which cannot be sewed advantageously by other sewing machines."

Henry B. Renwick, of New York, civil and mechanical engineer, says:—

"I further say that machines embodying this invention (the Grover & Baker elastic stitch) are made and sold in great numbers, to my knowledge, and are by many preferred for all purposes, and by many others for special purposes, to any other sewing machines; such preference being due, in my opinion, to the peculiar elastic character and the strength of the stitch, and also to the ease with which a knowledge of the working of the machine may be acquired, and further to the fact that less care in the adjustment of the tensions is required in these than in any other double-thread machines."

Albert H. Hook, of New York, a mechanical engineer, says:—

"From my experience and observation, I state unhesitatingly that the Grover & Baker machine is the best sewing machine for general domestic and family use yet made. It combines, in the greatest extent, firmness, elasticity, and durability of seam, simplicity of construction, and ease of management, capacity of doing the greatest variety of work, including ornamental work and embroidery—advantages not possessed by any other machine. Notwithstanding my own inventions in that line, I use the Grover & Baker machine in my family, and recommend it to my friends."

Mrs. Bellina Froelich, of No. 123 East Seventeenth street, New York, says:—

"I have had personal experience of four years and a half, during which time I have used it for all the various wants of a large family on all materials; have made ornamental work with it, quilting, tucking, and for dressmaking purposes I have found it to answer my ends perfectly. The machine I used was the Grover & Baker Family Sewing Machine. I have had work performed for me on other family sewing machines—the Wheeler & Wilson and the Singer; am rather familiar with their modes of operation. I am of the opinion that the elasticity of the seams made on the Grover & Baker family sewing machines are of great value for all garments of family wear, particularly those subjected to washing and ironing; that the facility of ripping a seam to a given point, without injuring or loosening the rest of the seam, is likewise of great value. The ornamental work can be performed with great ease and facility upon this machine, and it surpasses all other machines in this particular feature. It is not liable to get out of order; easy to operate on, and easy to learn to operate on; not complicated, easily managed, easy to adjust its parts, and the spools are easily attached, without the necessity of winding both above and below, as the machine sews directly from the spools as purchased; the tension is easily regulated, and does not vary, and does not require readjustment in passing from light to heavy work. As to strength and durability of seam, I can testify, having garments in use during four and a half years, which have been constantly subjected to washing, wringing, and ironing, and which have given out in the fabric before the seam has shown any sign of weakness. In my judgment, it is, beyond all question, the best family sewing machine in use. I also prefer the manner in which the work runs over the machine from the operator, getting out of the way as fast as sewed, and thereby enabling the operator to sit in a comfortable position. In strength and durability of seam I judge its work to last longer and wear better than the seams of the other machines known to me."

Mrs. Charlotte D. Watts, wife of Dr. Robert Watts, of New York city, says:—

"I have been, since the introduction of sewing machines for family use, much interested in them, and have taken much pains to inform myself practically of the merits of the different leading machines in the market for family use. My established judgment is that the Grover & Baker Stitch is superior to all others, for the following reasons, for family sewing:—

"*First*—The seam is stronger and more elastic than any other.

"*Second*—It is more easily managed, and capable of doing a greater variety and range of work than any other.

"*Third*—In addition to plain sewing, this machine is capable of executing ornamental work of great variety and beauty.

"I think the family sewing machine, as an instrument for domestic household use, second in importance to no other invention yet made; and I believe, for the reasons stated, the Grover & Baker decidedly the best family sewing machine. I have used a sewing machine in my family for many years, and would not be willing to dispense with it on any account."

Mrs. Mary A. Parker, wife of Dr. Willard Parker, of New York, says:—

"Since the introduction of sewing machines, and during the last ten years, I have been particularly interested in ascertaining their relative merits and real value as instruments for domestic use in families. I am familiar with the leading machines in the market for family use. In my judgment, established from long observation and experience, the Grover & Baker machine making the double loop Grover & Baker stitch, is decidedly superior to any other for family use. This machine makes at the same time a stronger and more elastic seam than any other; and, in addition to the work accomplished by other machines, is capable of doing ornamental work and embroidery. I think it would be difficult to estimate too highly the value of the Grover & Baker machine as an instrument for family use."

Sarah Edwards, proprietor of store No. 745 Broadway, New York, says:—

"I am proprietor of the establishment for the manufacturing and sale of children's and ladies' furnishing goods, No. 745 Broadway, New York. I am thoroughly and practically acquainted with the merits of the leading sewing machines in the market adapted to my business, or for fine sewing. I have used machines for several years, and state, with the utmost confidence, that the Grover & Baker Machine is superior to any other for fine family and general work. Although I have other machines making the shuttle or lock-stitch of high reputation, I would not use any other than the Grover & Baker upon work when elasticity and strength of seam are required. The capacity of the Grover & Baker Machine for doing ornamental work, in addition to plain sewing, is of much importance and value."

Frank A. Allen, of the firm of Allen Brothers, manufacturers of cloaks and mantillas, New York, says:—

"It is very much more simple than any other machine, so much so that I have learned a person who had never seen any machine, in two hours' time, to run it well enough to stitch a cloak. As regards durability, I have machines that are now running, which I have had in use six years, running them at least six months in each year. They seldom get out of order, and require but a very small expense to repair them. As compared with other machines, as regards elasticity, durability, and strength of the stitch, we find it much better in all these points than any other machine we have used. Much of the material used in the manufacture of cloaks is very elastic, and requires absolutely an elastic stitch. This we have never found in any other machine than the Grover & Baker sufficient for the purpose. I have used one in my family about five years, on all kinds of work—fine, thick, and thin; and we give it the preference over other machines on account of the elasticity and strength of the stitch, and the readiness or facility with which any article of dress can be ornamented or embroidered."

John A. Nuttall, a machinest and finisher in the extensive shirt and hosiery establishment of J. H. Parsons & Co., Cohoes, New York, says:—

"In this manufactory there are used at present twenty-six Grover & Baker Sewing Machines, making the double loop, or Grover & Baker Stitch. These machines are under my charge, and have been for the last seven years. I am also well acquainted with many other manufacturers of the same class in Cohoes, Troy, and vicinity. The Grover & Baker Machines have been used in these manufactories to a greater or less extent during the last thirteen years. They are the only machines, so far as I know, competent and adequate to sew knit goods properly, and this is now the settled conviction of the trade. The work done upon these machines is better than hand-work, and brings a higher price, the seam being stronger, more elastic and durable. An operator upon the machine does upon an average twelve times the amount of work which a hand sewer can do in the same time, and does it better. There are, in Cohoes, Troy, and vicinity, about five hundred of these machines in use."

THE BEST MACHINE—FOR A "RELATIVE"—Mr. William Chamesero, of Chicago, Ill., says:—"I bought a Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine on the recommendation of a relative, who is agent for the '——,' a double-thread machine."

Query—Is the Willcox & Gibbs is the best machine for a "relative," what machine is best for others?

WHAT MR CLARK HEARD.—Mr. R. R. Clark, of Chicago, gives the history of his adventure in the purchase of a Sewing Machine thus:—"I examined all kinds, took lessons for a week on the '——,' heard the Willcox & Gibbs denounced as 'worthless' in nearly all the other Sewing Machine offices; nevertheless, I ordered a Willcox & Gibbs—took no instructions—AM DELIGHTED."

"I GIVE MY hearty preference to the Willcox & Gibbs silent Sewing Machine."—Fanny Fern.

A DELIGHTED AND HAPPY WOMAN.—I need not say that Mrs. Graves is a delighted and happy woman. Such a machine would carry joy and gladness into ten thousand families, now rendered unhappy by the unending finger toil of the worn wife and mother. I would not—for my wife's sake—exchange her Willcox & Gibbs Machine for the best of all others known to me, and five hundred dollars! What are a few paltry dollars, when weighed against her ever-recurring worriment, over "broken needles" and "disordered machinery?"

If my testimony in behalf of the superiority of your machine over all others used in my family, should influence any kind and generous husband to procure one for his wife—or to put his "G——" or "S——," or "W——," or "H——" machine in the market, as I did, and buy a "W. & G.," I am satisfied that that woman would ever remember me most gratefully.—(Letter of Rev. John R. Graves, Magnolia, Miss., April 12, 1866.)

THE ATLANTIC CABLE of 1865 has been long enough *covered* in the Atlantic, we should think, to satisfy Mr. Field, or anybody else, without them spending so much effort to *re-cover* it, as the papers inform us they have been doing. The best way to recover bad men, or good ones either, and the cheapest way, is to clothe them in some of those splendid Fall Suits from Charles Stokes & Co.'s one-price, under the Continental.

ENTERTAINMENTS THIS EVENING.

VESTVALI, and the whole company at the New Chestnut to-night in *A Marriage Certificate*. Such a wedding party is worth witnessing. The great scene representing the "counterfeiters at work" is much admired.

AT THE WALNUT, Mr. Frank Mayo, Mrs. Agnes Perry, and Mr. J. B. Roberts in *Damon and Pythias*. The beautiful drama of the *Wreck Ashore* concludes the bill.

MR. AND MRS W. J. FLORENCE appear in a splendid bill. *Shandy Maguire* and *Mischievous Annie* form portions of the performance.

AT THE AMERICAN, the favorite Worrell Sisters appear in *Fra Diavolo* and *Lola Montez*, both full of beautiful singing and dancing.

HELLER plays with the ghosts, plays on the piano, and applies comical chloroform at the Assembly Buildings.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY offer a good programme, embracing their local farce, and an attractive musical and terpsichorean melange.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

HOW TO BE BENEFITED.—Among the innumerable financial and economical relations of civilized society, Life Assurance is undoubtedly of the greatest antiquity. So early as the Consular authority in Rome, there are circumstances chronicled of a mutual agreement between man and man to pay a stipulated sum to his survivors or the blood in consideration of a fixed annual payment until his demise. Life assurance is doubtless of Egyptian origin, and was instituted as a reward of fidelity for a punctual and faithful defrayment of the royal revenues. This matter of life assurance is not generally understood. In these days it is customary for fraudulent organizations to offer large prizes to the public for trifling pecuniary consideration, which being contrary to the principles of ordinary rational business, is fallacious; and the gullible element of the community have been so often mulcted of their superfluous cash in this way, that, like the shepherd boy of Æsopic memory, who cried wolf when none was near, a really advantageous, beneficial investment is repulsed by an incredulous public.

Life assurance is founded upon a basis as unchangeable as the regular recurrence of the seasons—the universality of *mortuary statistics*. So many deaths to so many inhabitants of city, State, or nation, which, with slight exceptions, are invariable, enable a company, by dint of mathematical calculation, to proportion the payments to the expenditures. It is the duty of every man who has the weal of his family on his mind, and is impressed with the uncertainty of life, to obtain a competency as a means of support to them in case of his death. Those who are unfortunate in business, and whose entire income is required to defray their daily contingencies, have but one alternative to bring about this consummation, namely, to get their lives insured. As it will be of interest to the community to know which company offers the greatest advantages, we do not hesitate to recommend to public patronage the North America Life Insurance Company, which presents recommendatory qualities superior to any other in the country.

By a recent act of the Legislature of the State of New York this Company is authorized to make special deposits with the Superintendent of the insurance Department and receive therefor registered policies from the Department, and a certificate that the policy is secured by a pledge of public stocks under a special trust created by the act of the Legislature in favor of the North America Life Insurance Company *exclusively*. This makes every registered policy as secure to the holder as a national bank note or a United States bond. With this advantage over all other companies in the country, the North America is unequalled for its safety and reliability. Their business has been rapidly increasing since the establishment of an agency in this city, which is not less due to their superiority than to the enterprise and affability of their General Agent, Mr. Nelson F. Evans, whose office is No. 434 Walnut street. None will regret a business connection with him, as they will find daily indisputable evidences of the appropriateness of their motto, "The end crowns the work."

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.—Mechanics' Institute, Southwark, an adjourned meeting this evening.

Second Ward, Eighth Division—Meeting of the Democratic citizens to-night.

The Union Republican Association of the Eighth Precinct, Twenty-sixth Ward, meet at the precinct house this evening.

Corps of Escort, "Boys in Blue," will meet this evening on Washington Square.

Ninth Ward Executive Committee meet to-night.

Conservative citizens of the Tenth Ward meet this evening, at McLaughlin's Hotel.

Soldiers and Sailors favoring the President, in the Twelfth Ward, meet to-night at No. 428 Coates street.

Conservative citizens of the Fifteenth Ward meet this evening, corner of Eleventh and Oxford streets.

Sixteenth Ward Johnson Guards meet this evening.

Twentieth Ward Johnson Club meet this evening, at Thirteenth street and Girard avenue.

Twenty-first Ward Soldiers', Sailors', and Citizens' Johnson Club meet this evening at Sanford's Hall.

THE CITY CHURCHES.—The following churches will be open for the celebration of Divine service to-morrow morning and evening:—Tabernacle Baptist Church, West Chesnut street; First Baptist, Broad and Arch streets; Ebenezer M. E. Church; Salem M. E Church; Second Street M. E. Church; Siloam M. E. Church; Scott M. E. Church; Union M. E Church; North Baptist; Trinity Presbyterian Church; West Arch Street Presbyterian Church; South Street Presbyterian Church; Fifth United Presbyterian Church; Second Presbyterian Church; Old Pine Street Church; Richmond Presbyterian Church; Olivet Presbyterian Church; Presbyterian Church, Third and Redwood streets; Scots' Presbyterian Church; Logan Square Church; First Congregational Church; Plymouth Congregationalists; Second Congregational; Emanuel Church; Westminster Presbyterian Church; St. Paul's Church; Egtise de Christ; St. Andrew's Lutheran Church; First R. D Church; Lutherbaum Church; Church of the Covenant, etc. etc.

NEW BOOKS.—Messrs. Peterson & Brothers have presented two new and charming stories to the lovers of romantic literature. They have especially identified themselves with the publication of standard novels, and the productions of the most versatile and able authors are published by them in an artistic and durable style, which have procured for their books the most extensive popularity. These last works are in no way inferior to any of their former publications. "Out of the Depths," the story of a woman's life, is a romance of peculiar interest to females—wrought up in a superior manner, told with impassioned pathos, it speaks with electric effect to the female heart throughout the whole world.

"Mordaunt Hall; or, the Spirits in a Haunted House," is a romance of a refined, though highly sensational character. The subject, though old, has nothing hackneyed in its working up—supernaturality natural (if we may be allowed so contentious an expression), the story strikes terror, while it inspires belief in our minds. These new works deserve and will undoubtedly have a rapid and extensive sale.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Willbanks King, a colored man, was arrested whilst prowling around the neighborhood of Hurst and Scott streets. From his actions, the inference was drawn that he intended to commit depredations on the property of citizens in that neighborhood. He had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary this morning, and was committed to answer.

THE GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT.—The drawing for prizes at the Grand National Soldiers' and Sailors' Concert at Washington will positively take place on the 11th of October. There are now only 16,000 tickets left in the hands of the managers and their agents to be sold. Those wishing to be interested in this great scheme of charity should buy tickets at once.

UNFORTUNATE.—The steamer of the Reading Steam Fire Engine Company, from Reading, which arrived in this city to attend the parade, fell from the cars as it was coming on from New York, and was injured to a considerable extent. It is a very compact, serviceable engine, and was built at the Novelty Iron Works in New York.

A GOOD SWEEP.—A woman by the name of Deborah Jones has kept a place at Sixteenth and Rodman streets for some time past. The people going to her house have been in the habit of creating a great deal of noise, and have otherwise annoyed those living in the immediate neighborhood to such an extent, that frequent complaints have been made to the police authorities to have the nuisance suppressed. Last night, while a party of disorderlies were in the midst of one of their orgies, the police made a descent on the house. A number of men and women scrambled out of the back windows and doors, but the police managed to make a capture of the keeper of the house, Deborah Jones, and four others, viz.:—Nercend Medford, Sarah Thompson, Sarah O'Harra, and John Wells. This morning they had a hearing before Alderman Pennell, who held them in $400 each to answer at court.

THE WEATHER.—Since the rain of last evening the weather has taken a most delightful turn. This morning it was more like cool October weather than we usually find in September. The cholera, which seems to have taken a new hold upon our city, will no doubt be checked by the coolness and purity of the atmosphere. Our city never presented a better appearance than it does at present. Most of our merchants and others who have been to the watering places have returned, and our business quarters are resuming their customary activity. Our fashionable thoroughfares are also showing evidence of the return of the wealthier classes of society. We are in hopes that the continuance of the present weather will give our city a clean bill of health.

FIREMEN'S PARADE.—There will be a considerable turnout of the fire companies this evening in honor of the return of the Reliance Fire Company from an excursion tour. Although we have had so very many firemen's parades on every and any pretense, and no pretense whatever, during the last few months, yet this will be a very fine turnout. There will be plenty of good music, and with the picturesque costumes of the men, and their torches, no doubt it will be a fine display.

FOUND DEAD.—This morning, about 3 o'clock, Officer John Moore found a dead man on the steps of the District Court, in front of the State House. It proved to be the body of one John Scott, a notorious vagrant. He was about fifty-five years old, and had evident marks of dissipation and exposure. His body was removed to the Central Station House, and the Coroner summoned to hold an inquest.

INDECENT CONDUCT.—William Marshall was arrested on the above charge at Fairmount Park yesterday afternoon. He, by his persistent disregard of the laws of decency and propriety, attracted the attention of the Park Police to his conduct, and he was taken in charge. This morning he had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, who held him in $400 to answer.

FLAG-RAISING.—There will be a political flag-raising at the corner of Marshall and Poplar streets this evening at 5 P. M. The raising will be under the charge of citizens of the Thirteenth and Twentieth Wards, and will be in honor of the Republican candidate for Governor, General John W. Geary. There will be interesting proceedings, and some fine speaking is expected.

FALSE PRETENSES.—Edward Willetts was arrested on Pine street wharf on the charge of false pretenses. He was committed by Recorder Eneu in the sum of $1000 for a further hearing at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 17th instant.

CHOLERA.—The agreeable coolness of the atmosphere does not seem to have any visible effect in decreasing the prevalence of cholera. There are eight cases reported to-day at the Health Office, and two deaths.

OPENED FOR TRAVEL.—The Chesnut Street Bridge will be open to the public for travel on and after to-day, the railing being nearly completed.

MY BEST FRIEND.—Miss Lucie A. Morrison, of Cleveland, Ohio, says:—"No reasonable amount of money could persuade me to part with my Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine—unless assured of its immediate replacement by *another just like it*—IT HAS BECOME MY BEST FRIEND."

"THE WILLCOX & GIBBS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE may be called *absolutely noiseless*. Testing its busy motion only to the eye, *it cheats the other senses* with a PRETERNATURAL STILLNESS."—*Western Episcopalian.*

POSITIVELY NO DISAPPOINTMENT.—Carpet work and other upholstery done *immediately* on call, by practical workmen, at PATTEN'S, No 1408 Chesnut street.

"THE WILLCOX & GIBBS is the only Machine whose working is so sure and simple that I could venture to introduce it in Syria."—Rev. A. T. Pratt, Missionary American Board.

"I AM ENTIRELY satisfied that the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine is so far above all others in practical worth that it is without a rival"—H. A. Reid, Beaver Dam, Wis.

"THE WILLCOX & GIBBS is *entirely free from many faults of other machines*, such as dropping stitches drawing the seam," etc.—Mrs. G. W. Denning, Rochester, N. Y.

"I CAN CONSCIENTIOUSLY recommend the Willcox & Gibbs to those requiring a perfect Sewing Machine."—A. Backus, M. D., Rochester, N. Y.

"WE CANNOT afford to be without a Willcox & Gibbs Family Sewing Machine."—Rev. Lemuel Bissell, Missionary to India.

"THE WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE appears *incapable of getting out of order*."—*Christian Advocate and Journal.*

"THE WILLCOX & GIBBS Family Sewing Machine is eclipsing all others here."—Rev. J. R. Graves, Magnolia, Miss.

MARRIED.

DIGGLE—SHAPCOTT.—On Thursday, September 13, by Rev. W. F. P. Noble, Mr ROBERT DIGGLE to Miss SARAH SHAPCOTT, both of Hestonville.

MILLER—FORTINER.—On the 18th of August, by the Rev. Reuben Jeffery GEORGE H. MILLER to Miss ELIZABETH W. FORTINER, all of this city.

DIED.

BENDELL.—On the morning of the 14th instant, MARY daughter of Israel and Mary E. Bendell, aged 19 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 2508 Naudain street, on Sunday afternoon, the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock.

CUBLER.—On the 12th instant, HANNAH, wife of George Cubler, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Ann street, below Trenton avenue, Twenty-fifth Ward, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

FRIED.—On the 13th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH FRIED, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 429 Richmond street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

FRY.—On the 14th instant, Mrs. MARGARET FRY, aged 55 years.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 520 Locust street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

HARTMAN.—On the 11th instant, HENRY HARTMAN, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1307 Wood street. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

O'DONNELL.—On the 15th instant, FRANCIS O'DONNELL, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Martin street, Roxborough, on Monday, the 17th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to St. John's Church, Manayunk.

DOOR GONGS, FOR PLACING OVER store or office doors, to give notice of their being opened. A variety of other Gongs, house, hand, and call Bells, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET st., below Ninth.

REVOLVING CORN POPPERS, OR CHESnut Roasters, a variety of Coffee Roasters, and a fair variety of Housekeepers' Hardware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

YOUR HOUSE IS ON FIRE, OR YOU hear a burglar at midnight trying to get in. Then you wish you had a Watchman's Rattle to bring assistance. Every housekeeper had better buy one now, to be ready for such emergencies. They are for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

"HE THAT HATH EARS TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR."—Instruments to assist the hearing, at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut. 9 4 1m

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, 9 15 5 Next door to Post Office.

NONE BUT THE BEST SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COAL, CAREFULLY PREPARED, AND AT LOWEST RATES. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. J. EVANS, BROAD and FILBERT. 9 6 1m

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, IS THE ONLY COMPANY IN THE WORLD, Offering Security Guaranteed by the Direct Supervision and Control of its Funds by the General or State Government.

In addition to the security heretofore offered, we call particular attention to the following:—

By a recent act of the Legislature of the State of New York, the Company is authorized to make Special Deposits with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and receive therefor Registered Policies, bearing the Seal of the Department, and a Certificate that the Policy is secured by Pledge of Public Stocks under a Special Trust, created by the act of the Legislature in favor of the NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY exclusively. This makes every Registered Policy as secure to the holder as a National Bank Note or a United States Bond.

Investments are confined to Bonds of the United States, State and City of New York, and First Mortgages of Real Estate to amount of half market value.

NO RESTRICTIONS IN TRAVEL, RESIDENCE, or the ordinary employments, in any part of the United States or Europe, at any season of the year.

THIRTY DAYS' GRACE on all renewal payments.

ALL POLICIES ARE NON FORFEITING AND IMMEDIATELY INDISPUTABLE.

This popular combination of

SECURITY AND FREEDOM,

The result of twenty-five years of study and experience on the part of its originator, is giving the NORTH AMERICA an unparalleled success.

Nearly Twelve Hundred New Policies

Have been taken at the PHILADELPHIA BRANCH, during the past two years, by first class business men. Of this number, only eight have become claims by death.

INCOME OF PRESENT YEAR,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Dividends payable annually, at present FORTY-FIVE PER CENT.

ALL INSURERS are invited to examine and compare their policies with those of the

NORTH AMERICA.

N. D. MORGAN, President.
T. T. MERWIN, Vice-President.
J. W. MERRILL, Secretary.
I. J. MERRITT, Actuary.

NELSON F. EVANS, GENERAL AGENT.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH,

No. 434 WALNUT STREET.

Call at the Office, or send for Circular.

Liberal arrangements will be made with a few more good soliciting agents. 9 15 sapthf

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE.

THOMAS & SONS' AUCTIONEERS.

VERY VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM, ONE HUNDRED AND ONE ACRES, OLD YORK ROAD,

Opposite the Six Mile Stone and adjoining Chelton Hills, belonging to Joseph S. Ferot, Esq.

ON TUESDAY, September 25, 1866, At 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Full particulars at the Auction Rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 9 8 15 22 3t No. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 926 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

Sale on Tuesday Morning, Commencing at 9½ o'clock BASKETS, CEDAR WARE, ETC. Market and Clothes Baskets, Cedar Tubs, Butter Tubs, Piggins, Painted Keelers, Bowls, Cradles, etc. OVAL TEA TRAYS AND WAITERS. Also, an invoice of fresh imported Oval Tea Trays and Waiters of various sizes. TUMBLERS, BEER MUGS, ALE GLASSES, ETC. Also, in lots to suit retailers, about 500 dozen Table and Bar Tumblers, Goblets, Beer Mugs, Ale Glasses, Molasses Jugs, Bowls, etc. LAMP BURNERS. 60 dozen Patent IXL Burners, for use without chimneys. 9 15 2t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 215

CARD.—We are now prepared to make arrangements for special sales of Oil Paintings, Statuary, or any other Works of Art. Our location being in the centre of the most fashionable thoroughfare of our city, makes it a desirable resort for connoisseurs and lovers of art in general.

N. B.—Sales of merchandise in general solicited. Personal attention given to out-door sales. B. SCOTT, JR.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, 518S No. 240 MARKET Street.

CARPETINGS.

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.

FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CARPETINGS, NOW OPENING.

LATEST STYLES AT LOWEST PRICES.

JOS. BLACKWOOD, No. 832 ARCH Street. TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH STREET. 9 15 suthfmrp

LEEDOM & SHAW, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CARPET WAREHOUSE, No. 910 ARCH STREET, ARE OPENING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF Foreign and Domestic Carpetings, In every style and variety. 9 4 3m5p

PATENT WIRE WORK FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK, In variety, manufactured by M. WALKER & SONS, 6m8 No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

WARRANTED TO CURE DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA, POSITIVELY CURED AT LAST! NO CURE, NO PAY. DR. FITLER'S WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC REMEDY

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Asthma, is truly astonishing the afflicted world. Thousands of sufferers, who have tried everything, reluctantly purchase it, and rapidly, to their own surprise, get well, and the terrible inveterate cases so easily cured prove it to be the most wonderful remedy known in the civilized world. Remember, used inwardly only; contains no mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious. Lately reduced from $10 to $2 per bottle. Warranted to cure every case, or the amount paid positively returned; the only remedy so guaranteed. Prepared by Dr. FITLER, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, now one of our oldest physicians. Advice gratis. Afflicted invited to call. No. 29 S. FOURTH Street, below Market.

ASTOUNDING CURE OF RHEUMATISM. W. C. Yost, No. 1536 N. Thirteenth street, just recovered from Rheumatism and Neuralgia suffered many years; cured by Dr. Fitler's great Remedy.

MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM. Mrs. Keeney, Ridge road above Poplar, suffered over 20 years; now well. Dr Fitler's Remedy again.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATISM. Robert Toole, No. 430 Wilder street, wants the public to know that he suffered a long time; couldn't move. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. Perfectly harmless.

WONDERFUL. CONRAD F. CLOTHIER, No. 23 N. Water st., cured of Rheumatism by three teaspoonful doses of Dr. Fitler's Infallible Rheumatic Remedy. He could not walk.

ASTONISHING. ALDERMAN JOS. H. COMLY, Frankford, suffered 11 years. Cured by one bottle of Dr Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, and says to all, get cured by using the Remedy.

MOST WONDERFUL CURE OF NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM. Ever known. Mr Joseph States, Andalusia, suffered a lifetime. Tried everything. Cured only by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

ANOTHER CURE. JOSEPH STEVENS, Esq., No. 533 Owen street, Southwark, who has suffered for 5 years with Rheumatism, has been completely cured by using one-half a bottle of Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy; used inwardly. Depot, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street. Warranted to cure.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE. The lady having charge of the Union League House suffered terribly. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. 8 1 ws

SEWING MACHINES.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY now offer their celebrated Family and Manufacturing Sewing Machines at their new Office, No. 922 CHESNUT Street. The Howe Sewing Machines have now been before the public for more than twelve years, and their sale and popularity have been constantly on the increase. They are celebrated for doing the best work, using a much smaller needle for the same thread than any other machines; and by the introduction of the most approved machinery we have so increased the production on our machines and perfected the parts, that we are now able to meet all demands and supply the very best machines in the market. These machines are made under the the immediate supervision of the President of the Company, Elias Howe, Jr., the original inventor of sewing machines. Observe the medallion head of Elias Howe, Jr., imbedded in each machine, without which none are genuine.

SIBLEY & STOOPS, No. 922 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Sole Agents for the Eastern part of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and State of Delaware, to whom all applications for agencies must be addressed. 9 14 6trp

CONNECTING RAILROAD BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the Mortgage Bonds of the Connecting Railroad Company. These bonds are secured by a MORTGAGE OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS upon the railroad connecting the PHILADELPHIA AND TRENT

NUMBER LXXXV.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

September.

Monday, 10.—Base-Ballers in Convention at Harrisburg. They discuss the question as to the relative merits of "short stoppers" and "pitchers." The tectotalers all advocate the pitchers, while the others advocate short stoppers.

Tuesday, 11.—Arrival of the actress Ristori in New York. The photographers surround her and finally take her head off. Parson Brownlow commences his "Presidential Tour."

Wednesday, 12.—Interesting Internal Revenue decision. Brewers are to pay for all their Sour Beer. This decision proves a brewer of discontent to the small beer parties, and subjected the collector to malt treatment in more than one instance.

Thursday, 13.—First meeting of the City Councils since their summer vacation. The Chamber has been repainted and revarnished since the vacation. The room and the members now present a cheerful and handsome appearance.

Friday, 14.—Washington City Council invite President Johnson to come home, that the White House is now clean, and the company he falls in with by the way is not.

Saturday, 15.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor having returned from his tour to Smith's Island, gives notice to the Mayor that he wishes no public demonstration to be made on account of it.

NEW NATIONAL THEATRE.

NEW NATIONAL THEATRE, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE (OPPOSITE THE JACKSON STATUE), WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON.

The Management takes pleasure in announcing to the sporting public that it is about to open the New National Theatre again (familiarly known as the White House) for the season. During the absence of the prominent performers, who have been "starring it" throughout the principal cities in the North and West, as far as Chicago, the House has been entirely repainted, refitted, and reupholstered, and is now one of the most

COMFORTABLE PLACES OF AMUSEMENT

in this city.

And the Management hopes that the outlay incurred in the refitting of the House will be liberally met by

AN APPRECIATIVE PUBLIC,

THE OPENING NIGHT IS FIXED FOR MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17,

and as the principal Star performer is engaged but for

TWO YEARS,

it is desired that the public should give him

A BUMPER BEFORE PARTING!

The Management, in response to the universal desire of the public to be made acquainted with the progress of the arrangements for the coming season, which is looked forward to with so much anxiety, is enabled to give the following particulars in regard to the

PRINCIPAL PERFORMERS,

PIECES TO BE REPRESENTED,

and

NOVELTIES IN PREPARATION.

PROPRIETORS and MANAGERS..Randall & Wendell
Stage Manager (who has been engaged from the Republican Theatre).....Mr. Doolittle
Treasurer..... Mr. McCulloch
Scenic Artist (whose abilities in coloring all subjects are well known).—.....Mr. Bennett
Scene Shifter.....Mr. Flannigen
(From the Philadelphia Theatres.)
Prompter.....Mr. Greeley
Property Man.....Mr. Raymond
Bill Poster.....Jack Rogers

A prominent feature will also be a full and efficient

ORCHESTRA,

including among its members the following well-known performers:—

Leader.....Mr. Marble
(The greatest in the *World*.)
First Fiddle.....Mr. Weed
Second Fiddle.....Mr. T. B. Florence
(From the Washington Theatres.)
Double Bass.....Messrs. Wood and Vallandigham
(From the New York Theatres.)
Trumpet.....Mr. G. F. Train
(He will blow his own trumpet in every performance.)

Besides many other Fiddlers and Blowers from all parts of the country.

The following performances are now in preparation, and will be produced in the order announced:—

THE THRILLING TRAGEDY,

entitled

St. Andrew's Day in New Orleans.

Translated from the French by M. Bartholomew.

Nemesis, the Mayor.....Mr. Monroe
Nemesis' Servant.....Mr. Voorhees
Officer of the Day.....Mr. Sheridan
Martyrs, Colored Union Soldiers, Freedmen, and others.

This Tragedy was gotten up at great expense, and if successful will be followed by others of a similar character during the season. Mr. Forrest, Tragedian, late of the Memphis Theatres, is also engaged, and will shortly appear in his piece, which had such a run in Memphis last season, entitled

The Memphis Massacre;

OR,

A New Way to Pay Old Debts.

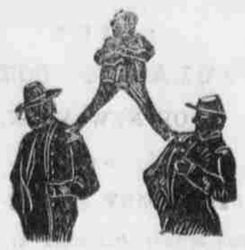
Also will be produced, with entire new scenery—A New Comedy of Errors, which had such a run by this Company the past summer throughout the North and West, entitled

A Trip to Chicago.

DUKE.....Mr. JOHNSON
(From the Tennessee Theatres.)
Antipholus, 1st.....Mr. Grant
Antipholus, 2d.....Mr. Farragut
The Two Dromios.....Messrs. Seward and Welles
Courtesan.....Mr. Custer
Attendants, and others.

This piece is full of local Hits, and is reckoned by critics one of the best comedies ever put on the American Stage or Railroad Car, and was received nightly with applause wherever exhibited.

During the performance the "Dromio" from Syracuse, N. Y., will make a funny speech, and the other "Dromio" won't.



Mr. Johnson, in the character of the "Duke," is perfectly splendid when he exclaims:—

"Hapless Jeff, whom the fates have mark'd
To bear the extremity of dire mishap!
Now, trust me, were it not against our laws,
Against my crown, my oath, my dignity,
Which princes, would they, may not disannul,
My soul should sue as advocate for thee.
But, though thou art adjudged to the death,
And passed sentence may not be recall'd,
But to our honor's great disparagement,
Yet I will favor thee in what I can."

Notwithstanding the "Occasional" pathos pervading many parts of the play, the ludicrous position in which the "Duke" is often placed by one of the Dromios, and the ingenuity evinced by the "Dromio" from Syracuse to extricate himself and the "Duke", makes this equal to anything of Shakespeare's or Boucicault's.

The Management expect to engage some celebrated supporters of Ethiopian characters in connection with the other performances, should exhibitions of that kind seem to be popular. The management is now in negotiation with

Mr. Beecher,

A CELEBRATED SUPPORTER OF ETHIOPIAN CHARACTERS,

from the Plymouth Theatre, Brooklyn, and it expects soon to be happy to announce him "on the boards."

Messrs. Grant and Farragut, from the "Theatre of War," have already been engaged, and other American Stars will be added to the Company from time to time, as the success of the enterprise shall warrant.

The Management have also in preparation, to be produced at no distant day, several Dramas by the most popular Dramatists, and each one of which will be presented to the public with a strong cast of characters, among which might be mentioned the celebrated Irish burlesque entitled

On to Canada; or, the Fenian Scare,

which will be brought out entirely remodelled, regardless of expense.

The services of the celebrated

CLOWN, MR. STEPHENS,

are engaged for the occasion.

Also, the laughable farce entitled

The Philadelphia Wigwam,

which will be revived during the season, introducing a parody on the play of *Cox and Box*, called

"Dix and Vaux."

In which Richard will be himself again, as he always has been.

Matinees will be held every Saturday afternoon for families and children. The performance next Saturday afternoon is to be the Scriptural vaudeville entitled

The Prodigal Son.

Prod.....Mr. Scovel
Fatted Calf.....Mr. A. G. Catteil
(From the Camden theatres.)

Children need not be frightened at this performance, as the "Calf" will not be really killed—only "pretend."

It is expected that the well-known leading Southern actor, Mr. J. Davis, now held to an engagement in Virginia, may be released in season to appear on the boards, his first appearance since his last unsuccessful assumption of feminine characters in 1865.

The Management gives notice that the desire of a large portion of the public, that a new "act drop" be prepared to greet Mr. Davis upon his first appearance in public, will be taken into consideration.

The *Free* list is suspended.

A. W. RANDALL,
CORNELIUS WENDELL,
Proprietors and Managers.

☞ A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND CHILD, 23 months old, desire Board in a strictly private family; pleasant and central location. Terms must be moderate. Address T. F., Ledger Office.

☞ To be sure, provisions will not suffer much at the hands of a family of that age; but to make it more explicit, we should think the advertisement ought to state how the "23 months" is divided up among the "gentleman, wife, and child." Whether the "gentleman" is 10 months, the "wife" 10 months, and the "child" 3 months, or any other proportion which will go to make up the "gentleman, wife, and child, 23 months old;" for they are certainly a very young family, and the circumstances fully justify our curiosity.

SEE to-day's TELEGRAPH for the first part of an interesting tale, entitled "Comfort for Small Children; or, How I Managed Them by Pulling Their Ears," by Mrs. Warren.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
7 23 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866,

POSTPONED UNTIL

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

300,000 *Tickets will be sold at* $1 *each*—75,000 *Presents Awarded, valued at* $250,000! $25,000 *of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund,* $2500 *to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum. The balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Washington, D. C.*

One Present to Every Four Tickets.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

OWENS & CO.,
Military and Naval Law Office,
No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Opposite the State House,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Also sent to any part of the country promptly by mail.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

Three-story Brick residence, 11 street between Sixth and Seventh	$18,000
1 Three-story Brick residence, second street, near E	10,000
1 Three-story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1 Two-story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two-story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds complete (Pin, Ear Rings, and Rings	1,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each	5,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches $125 each	6,250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80 American-case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Hunting do do $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20 do $75 each	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Casters, $25 each	1,200
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each	27,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons, &c., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, &c., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings, &c., $1 to $10 each	50,000
Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the Concert, on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to Agents and Ticket-holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city, and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

CARD.—A large number of tickets remaining unsold, it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until THURSDAY, the 11th of October, 1866, at which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

Maj. H. A. HALL, Pres. Soldiers' and Sailors' Union
Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART,
Maj. M. H. ALBURGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
} Managing Directors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

We refer, by permission, to

Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Hubert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John H. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Dougnty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. Senator, Ohio
Hon. G. F. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. Benj. E. Wilson, M. C., Ohio.
Gen. Hoys, M. C., Ohio.
William E. Owens, Esq., Philadelphia. [9 8 thstu

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street,
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras,
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.,
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-19§

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for Instruction, 3 months.....$8 00
Terms for self-practice, 3 months.....$5 00
For particulars send for a circular or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors BILLEBRAND & LEWIS

☞ THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth. Doors open at 7 15. Curtain rises at 8.

THIS EVENING,
The Distinguished Lyric Artist,
The Distinguished Lyric Artist,
VESTVALI,
VESTVALI,
VESTVALI,
VESTVALI,
who will appear in the
SUCCESSFUL NEW PLAY,
SUCCESSFUL NEW PLAY,
SUCCESSFUL NEW PLAY,
SUCCESSFUL NEW PLAY,
A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE,
A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE,
A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE,
A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE,
with New Scenery, among which may be named
THE COUNTERFEITER'S WORK-SHOP.
THE ENTIRE NEW COMPANY
will appear in the cast.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.
HOUSES PACKED TO THE ROOF.
Sixth Night of the People's Favorites,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
DRAMA, COMEDY, AND FARCE.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, September 15,
SHANDY MAGUIRE;
OR, THE IRISH OF THE SHANNON,
MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.
AND THE WIDOW'S VICTIM.
MR AND MRS. FLORENCE
in eight characters, songs, and dances
Monday, the new Drama of
INCHAVOUGE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, September 15,
SIXTH NIGHT OF THE DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS
MR. FRANK MAYO
AND
MRS. AGNES PERRY,
whose impersonations are received nightly with RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE.
They will appear as
DAMON AND HERMIONE,
in Banim's Popular Play of
DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
Mr. J. B. ROBERTS as.....PYTHIAS
To conclude with Buckstone's Drama of
THE WRECK ASHORE.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.
TWO PERFORMANCES,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
THIS SATURDAY, September 15,
MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
THE WORRELL SISTERS.
HIS LAST LEGS, FRA DIAVOLO.
EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK
THE PHILADELPHIA DETECTIVE,
FRA DIAVOLO—LOLA MONTEZ.

ROBERT HELLER'S "SALLE DIABOLIQUE,"
ASSEMBLY BUILDING—LARGE HALL.
A DECIDED SUCCESS—SECOND WEEK.
Heller's New Spectral Parlor Pantomime (first nights).
"PLAYING WITH GHOSTS."
An entire change of every act this week.
MATINEE—SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.
Evening—Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.
Admission 50 cents; secured seats, 75 cents. 9 10 6t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

THE EYE AND EAR.
DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,
THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES
CATARRH AND ASTHMA,
Disordered Functions of
THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS
MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,
WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,
Treated with unprecedented success by
DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,
No. 1031 WALNUT Street.
The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—
T. B. MCCREARY, Esq., No. 260 Walnut street.
—— SHOEMAKER, Esq., No. 2035 Walnut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No. 519 Arch street.
C. B. GREEN, Esq., No. 25 North Seventh street.
C. J. HOLLOWAY, Esq., No. 505 Market street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No. 3 North Front street.
Dr. DAVIDSON, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets.
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
T. W. SWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
J. HARY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
Rev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference.
Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be carefully conscientious to whom they would permit the indorsement of their names can be examined at his OFFICE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.
THE ATOMIZER.
Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all maladies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought to his office, No. 1031 WALNUT Street, in which every other possible means have been fruitlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment.
The ATOMIZER is an APPARATUS constructed on scientific principles, which, by a mechanical arrangement, either by atmospheric pressure or steam, converts any medicine into a fine SPRAY, and readily conveys it into the BRONCHIAL TUBES or LUNGS, with the RESPIRATORY CURRENT. The medicines submitted to the action of this APPARATUS lose nothing of their CHEMICAL VALUE, as in other preparations, but are received into the RESPIRATORY ORGANS in their full MEDICINAL STRENGTH.
SURGICAL OPERATIONS ON THE EYE.
ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eyes, such as Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, etc., skilfully performed. 7 25rp

PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

THE SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS RAILWAY.

TRUNK LINE.

This Road now, in addition to its main line on Spruce and Pine streets, passes through the entire western portion of the city. Passengers from the extreme northwest at Fairmount Park, and along the entire route to the extreme southwest at Gray's Ferry, can take the cars on Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets and the Gray's Ferry Road, and be carried through, via Spruce street, to the Exchange for a
SINGLE FARE.
In addition to the several Parks and the beautiful scenery along the Schuylkill front, there are many objects of interest along this route to make it attractive. The road is splendidly equipped, the cars being nearly all entirely new, and always kept clean and comfortable.
Cars leave the Exchange every few minutes during the day, and every hour after midnight. 9 10 1m

PERSONAL.

NEW BOUNTY BILL—ALL SOLDIERS who enlisted for three years, since April 18, 1861, and served their full term of service, or were discharged before said term of service on account of wounds, and received one hundred dollars bounty and no more, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Widows, minor children, or parents of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years and died in the service, or from diseases or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Call or address
GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK Street,
8 17 1m] One door below Third,
who has all the necessary forms to collect these claims.

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES
No. 64 BROADWAY.
Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.
Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau,
GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 3 19 tuths rp

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
8 10§ GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

The late management having relinquished their entire control and interest in this Bank, the business is now being conducted under the following entirely

NEW MANAGEMENT.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH T. BAILEY,
Of Bailey & Co., Jewellers.
EDWARD B. ORNE,
Of J. F. & E. B. Orne, Dealers in Carpetings.
NATHAN HILLES,
President of the Second National Bank.
WILLIAM ERVIEN,
Of Myers & Ervien, Flour Factors.
OSGOOD WELSH,
Of S. & W. Welsh, Commission Merchants,
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr.,
Of B. Rowland, Jr., & Brother, Coal Merchants.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
Late of the Philadelphia National Bank. 9 8

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 8 7 2m

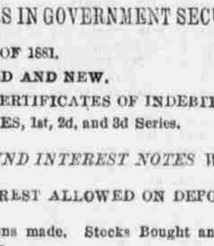
NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.
The entire interest of the late management of this Bank having been purchased with the view of effecting an entirely new organization, shares of stock will be disposed of in limited quantities, to respectable parties in business, who may have an interest in a bank in this location. Applications for the stock will be received for a few days, after which a distribution will be made.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
9 3 tf President.

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31§

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES'
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
17 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
For Private Residences, Mills, Hotels, Churches, Etc. Etc.
Furnishing from Ten to Six Hundred Lights, as may be Required.
This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.
The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,
No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O,
Send for Pamphlet. 9

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 430 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied with Liquors from the Country promptly attended to 1

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No. 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26§

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
To Sojourners in our City.
We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the
FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,
Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember
W. W. CASSIDY.
8 16§ No. 12 South SECOND Street.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Having increased their facilities for
FINE WATCH REPAIRING,
Invite the attention of the public.
All work warranted for one year. [5 28

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 2§

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
SARAH L. SUMNER vs. FREDERICK A. SUMNER.
March Term, 1866 No. 27. In Divorce.
SIR:—You will please take notice that the Court has granted a rule to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed in this case, returnable on SATURDAY, September 22, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Yours, etc.,
WILLIAM L. MARSHALL,
9 14 1stuw 4t* Attorney for Libellant.
To FREDERICK A. SUMNER, Respondent.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—PERSONS INDEBTED to the Estate of the late CHARLES S. WAYNE will please make payment to and those having claims against the estate will present them to
EDW. C. WAYNE,
Acting Executor,
8 11s6w* No. 1113 MOUNT VERNON Street.

FERTILIZERS.
AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE
A CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER.
This preparation contains Pure Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil. Price $60 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots,
No. 724 MARKET Street, Philadelphia,
No. 8 BURLING SLIP, New York.
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,
9 7 s16 10 Manufacturers.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4 mwfrp Philadelphia.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUTIful series of views, fifteen in number designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the
23] NEWS STAND,
8. W. c VENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

Baptist.

—The colored Baptists of the United States have organized a General Missionary Association, which recently met at Richmond. The colored Baptists prefer separate denominational organization to a union with the Northern or Southern Churches. The Richmond *Herald* speaks highly of the character of the Convention.

—The Baptists are to have a denominational school in California, at Petaluma, Professor Bailey, of Brown University, President. The location is forty miles from San Francisco.

Catholic.

—The Dublin *Gazette* publishes the annexed bequests of the late Miss Margaret Ellen Murphy, of Baymount Castle:—To the Rev. William D. O'Carroll, the Rev. John T. Towers, and the Rev. Patrick T. Mullins, the sum of £2000, to be expended in the erection of a memorial chapel to the family of testatrix; to the Treasurer or Superioress for the time being of St. Vincent's Hospital, Stephen's-green, £2000; to the Treasurer or other authorized officer or manager of the Catholic Blind Asylum, Portobello, £3000; to the Treasurer, Manager, or other authorized head of the Catholic Magdalen Asylum, Donnybrook, £400; to the Superioress or Principal of the Catholic Asylum, High Park, Drumcondra, £300; to the Superioress or Principal of the Presentation Convent, George's Hill, £500; to the Superioress or Principal of the House of Refuge, Stanhope street, £200; to the Principal of the institution known as Denmark Street Orphanage, £300; to the head or Principal of the charitable institution known as the Roman Catholic Orphanage, Lakelands, £400; and to the Superioress or Principal of St. Joseph's Asylum, Portland row, £400.

—A sad disaster happened in Stockholm, Sweden. On the 23d of May last the tower of a new Catholic church fell in, crushing the building to fragments and burying in its ruins forty workmen. The King personally aided in saving life and limb, and with his aid-de-camp was the means of rescuing the church-plate and pictures from destruction. Twenty-two men were killed, and eight more horribly mutilated, the rest escaping with comparatively little injury. The calamity has deprived six hundred Catholics of Stockholm, and many more throughout Sweden, of a house wherein to worship. They have not the means to rebuild it, and they appeal to the generosity of their co-religionists throughout the world for assistance.

—The Sisters of the Sacred Heart, who are now conducting a school for young ladies in Walnut street, above Sixteenth, in this city, have purchased the large mansion No. 1934 Walnut street, and will probably occupy it for school purposes before the close of the year.

—Two of the four millions of the Roman loan, which were offered in this country, have already been taken.

Congregational.

—The annual meeting of the Congregational Union of Canada was recently held in Montreal. The number of ministers connected with the Union is about 70; the number of churches, 94; with a membership of about 4000, and 147 preaching stations. They have 80 church edifices, with 20,550 sittings, and 12,407 "adherents," and 3590 enrolled Sabbath School scholars.

—The General Association of New Hampshire met at Dover August 28. It represents 188 churches, with a somewhat smaller number of ministers. The number of members is about 20,000. Contributions not far from $50,000.

Episcopalian.

—The Missionary Bishop of Arkansas makes the following acknowledgment of a becoming act on the part of a clergyman of Western New York and a number of his friends:—

"During the war the church at Van Buren was robbed of a valuable communion service. It was the gift of friends in New Orleans, and the only silver service in the State. It was supposed to be in Kansas, and I have been engaged in correspondence, prosecuting inquiries in that quarter. Unexpectedly, however, I have received a letter from Rev. Mr. Franklin, of Mount Morris, N. Y., informing me that he had found the plate in question in the hands of a discharged soldier. With the assistance of some kind friends he bought it, paying for it its estimated value at 'old silver,' $108. To-day I have received the express receipt for it, and thus the communion vessels are returned to the parish free of all cost and charges. In the name of the parishioners, and in my own behalf, I tender to Mr. Franklin and his coadjutors sincerest thanks. They have done an act of kindness very grateful to the hearts of Southern churchmen. And thus may it ever be. May the Church still bind up the wounds which man in his violence has made, and out of her bounty restore that which man in his selfishness has taken away!

HENRY C. LAY,
"Miss. Bishop of Arkansas and parts adjacent.
"Huntsville, Ala., Aug. 6, 1866."

—The total receipts for religious and charitable objects in St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, Frankford, for the year ending June last, was $5687 07, and the expenditures amounted to $5553 58. In addition to this amount, $6000 was raised for the purchase, improvement, and repair of a building and lot for a rectory for the parish. In the Mothers' Meeting the members have deposited for safe-keeping, $2659 40; and in the Clothing Club, where the deposits are drawn out in materials for garments, $1187 81. For sewing, there has been paid $295 37, and in loans $246, of which $201 has been thus far returned.

—Western New York has unanimously voted for a committee on the division of the diocese, as advised by the Bishop.

Methodist.

—Rev. Robert Wallace, a delegate from the Irish Conference to the Methodist Centenary Anniversary in the United States, died at Cincinnati, of cholera, on Sunday, 2d inst. He landed in New York on the 23d ult., and arrived at Cincinnati on Saturday. He was to have preached at Morris Chapel, but died an hour before the time for the congregation to assemble.

—At the New York Preachers' Meeting, on Monday last, much interest was expressed in relation to the present encouraging state of religion in the churches of that body in New York city, which are now in the enjoyment of a revival."

—At the last Philadelphia Preachers' Meeting, a discussion arose on the following subject:—"Are questions of civil policy proper themes for pulpit discussion?" Rev. Messrs. Carrow, Jackson, Matlack, and others took part in the debate.

—The Rev. Lucius C. Matlack has been appointed pastor of the Central M. E. Church, in this city, in the place of Rev. George W. Brindle, who has removed to the West for the restoration of his health.

—The Centenary M. E. Church, West Philadelphia (Rev. G. W. F. Graeff, pastor), is now being enlarged, remodelled, and elegantly fitted up.

—Rev. Isaac Mast has been appointed pastor of Asbury M. E. Church, Wilmington, Del., in place of Rev. George Quigley, deceased.

—During two weeks, thirty-five persons were converted in Siloam M. E. Church, in this city.

Presbyterian.

—The minutes of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church give the following statistics of that denomination:—Pastors, 387; ministers without charge, 152; licentiates, 48; congregations, 686; families, 25,675; communicants, 58,988; received by profession during the year, 4061; infant baptisms, 3791; adult baptisms, 475; officers and teachers in Sabbath Schools, 3233; average number of pupils in Sabbath Schools, 17,976. Contributions—Home Missions, $20,838; Foreign Missions, $112,276; Freedmen's Missions, $15,468; Education, $3482; Publications, $3075; Church Extension, $9636; Aged Ministers' Fund, $2233; Salaries from Congregations, $268,229; Salaries by Assemblies, $19,070; General Contributions, $225,354. Total, $689,052.

—At the last meeting of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, Mr. Wallace Radcliffe, a licentiate of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, was ordained and installed Pastor of the Woodlands Presbyterian Church. In the service of ordination, the Reverend S. H. McMullin presided, and the Reverend Dr. W. E. Schenck preached the sermon.

—The four largest churches on the roll of the New School Presbyterian General Assembly of the North are:—Kensington, in this city, which has 1058 members; Seventh Church, New York, 1023; Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, 1008; and Madison Square, New York, 1004.

—A new church has been organized at South Amboy, New Jersey, and numbers fifty members. A new house is in course of erection.

Unitarian.

—The Unitarian Church at Charleston, S. C., has succeeded in obtaining a minister, Rev. T. Hirst Smith, from Rochdale, England. A Southern paper says:—"The congregation declined to avail themselves of the services of any minister from the North."

—The General Convention of Universalists will be held at Galesburg, Illinois, September 18. It is expected that this will be the largest Convention of Universalists ever held in this country.

Missions.

—Missionaries are no longer regarded with disfavor in Japan. The Government is arranging to establish a school at Jeddo, the capital, and have invited the missionaries to take it in charge. Many intelligent adults despise the Buddhist creed and priests, and visit the houses of the missionaries to study the Scriptures. The former edicts against Christians have not been revoked, but are in abeyance.

—The work of the Presbyterian Board is growing on their hands. Already Mr. Blackford, at Rio Janeiro, has two young men preparing for the ministry. Both Mr. Blackford and Mr. Schneider, as well as Mr. Simonton, in former letters, urged the importance of their having churches at Rio de Janeiro, San Paulo, and Rio Claro.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

CERMANTOWN.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOANE,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

CARPETINGS.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. [9 12 2m

SUMMER RESORTS AND HOTELS

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY.

CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite House.

W. T. CALEB.

OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1. 17

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,

6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing TUESDAY, August 28, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

3 P. M., due at Cape Island at 7 P. M.
Returning will leave Cape Island—
8 A. M., due in Philadelphia at 11:37.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

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SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

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FOUR DOORS BELOW THE CONTINENTAL,

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SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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WHAT IS THE BEST CURE FOR

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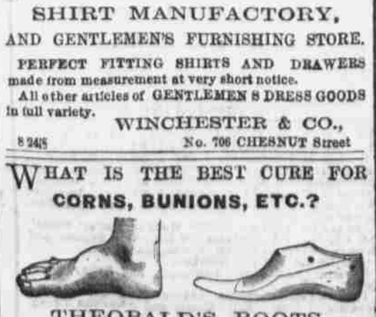

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No. 703 CALLOWHILL STREET,

He makes the Lasts to suit the Feet, and Boots Shoes, etc. etc., to fit the feet. TRY HIM. [9 15 1m

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

A FORTUNE FOR SOME ONE!
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The Time Rapidly Approaching!
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THE CONTEST FOR SHARES INCREASING!
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THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE,

Value, $600,000,

TO BE AWARDED AS THE FIRST GRAND PRIZE,

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THREE HUNDRED VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS

From the First American Artists, as Additional Prizes,

Among which are the following celebrated Masterpieces.

BIERSTADT'S Great Painting, entitled "THE YOSEMITE VALLEY," Valued at $20,000.

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GIGNOUX'S Magnificent Landscape, "ALPINE SCENERY." Valued at $3000.

As well as works by all the leading artists of the country, constituting the grandest collection of

Legitimately American Works of Art Ever Brought Before the Public.

GENERAL GRANT'S OPINION

OF THE

FIRST PREMIUM.

Grant Said it Would be a Big Draw.

Correspondence of New York "Tribune," Sept. 7.

THE FIRST PREMIUM,

The Crosby Opera House, in Chicago.

Situated on Washington street, with a frontage of 140 feet and a depth of 150. It is built of marble, and four spacious stores on either side of the Entrance Hall; with the offices and studios above them, produce an AGGREGATE RENTAL of $30,000. Of the auditorium of the Opera House no description can here be attempted, but the actual cost and value of this splendid building, conceded to be one of the FINEST IN THE WORLD, amounts to

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

SHARES ONLY $5 EACH.
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ISSUED ON THE FOLLOWING PLAN.

For $5 one share or certificate, with one of the following beautiful Steel Engravings:—

"THE LITTLE WANDERER," by Thomas Read; or "GATHERING APPLES," by Jerome Thompson.

For $10, two shares or certificates, with superb Steel Engraving of

"WASHINGTON IRVING AND HIS FRIENDS."

For $15 three shares or certificates, with the fine Allegorical Engraving on Steel,

"MERCY'S DREAM," by D. Huntington.

For $20, four shares or certificates, with the splendid Chromo Engraving (issued exclusively by the Crosby Art Association),

"AN AMERICAN AUTUMN," by J. F. Cropsey.

While for $50, ten shares or certificates are issued with

A CHOICE ARTIST'S PROOF

Of either "Irving and His Friends," "Mercy's Dream," or the "American Autumn."

TAKE SPECIAL NOTICE.
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TAKE SPECIAL NOTICE.

That all subscribers receive their choice of one of the above splendid Steel Engravings

AT THE TIME THEY SUBSCRIBE!
AT THE TIME THEY SUBSCRIBE!
AT THE TIME THEY SUBSCRIBE!

THUS RECEIVING THE VALUE OF THEIR MONEY AT ONCE!!

DETAILS OF THE DRAWING.

The Subscription Books, on being closed, will be placed in the hands of the following gentlemen, who have kindly consented to act, as the Chicago members of the Committee to conduct the award of Premiums:—

WILLIAM F. COOLBAUGH, President Union National Bank.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C. B. & Q. R. R.
E. G. HALL, Hall, Kimbark & Co.
CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing, Briggs & Co.
J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade.
JAMES H. BOWEN, President Third National Bank.
JAMES C. FARGO, Superintendent American Express.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex-Lieutenant Governor.
L. Y. MUNN, Munn & Scott, Elevator
J. A. ELLIS President Second National Bank.

These gentlemen, together with such others from different parts of the country as they may add to their number for the purpose of fairly representing the shareholders at large, will have the

Sole Management of the Award in all its Details.

The plan of the award adopted is the following:—

Two hundred and ten thousand numbers, representing the certificates issued, will be placed in one wheel, and three hundred and two tickets inscribed with the names of the premiums (to wit—the Opera House, three hundred paintings, and the bust of Lincoln) will be placed in another. From these wheels a number and a premium will be drawn simultaneously, the number drawn, in each instance, taking the premium drawn with it.

SPECIAL CARD TO THE READER.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION is no gift enterprise, and must not be confounded with Dollar Gift concerns, which have been advertised to take place at the Opera House without the authority or consent of the proprietors.

All orders for certificates or shares, and all special communications, should be addressed to

U. H. CROSBY, Actuary A. A.,

And directed to the Art Institute, No. 635 BROADWAY, or the Crosby Art Gallery, OPERA HOUSE, Chicago.

SOLE AGENT IN PHILADELPHIA,

T. B. PUGH,

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET,

where a portion of the Paintings to be awarded as premiums can be seen

EVERY DAY AND EVENING,

INCLUDING

HART'S MAGNIFICENT PAINTING,

"WOODS IN AUTUMN,"

with other fine works by the leading artists in the United States. 9 12 wf

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

LILLIE'S

CHILLED IRON SAFES

"By Their Works Shall Ye Know Them."

CERTIFICATES!

CHICAGO, April 12, 1866

Messrs. Murray & Winne:—

Gentlemen:—On Thursday night, the 29th day of March, a gang of burglars visited our manufactory, which is situated in an unfrequented place, near the lake, and made a desperate attempt to open the Lillie's Safe you recently sold us, which, however, resisted all their efforts. The safe bore marks of heavy sledging, but without any effect upon the chilled iron door. The dial of the lock was entirely destroyed, and will require to be replaced by a new one. Their most determined efforts seemed to be in the use of carefully prepared thin steel wedges, twenty of which were driven around the edge of the door, but did not disturb the fastenings of the safe in the least. Although we bought this as one of your common Mercantile Safes, we regard this severe test sufficient to prove it equal to any Burglar proof that can be made, and worthy to be confided in under any circumstances.

Yours respectfully, etc.,

DEGOLYER & BRO.

AN ATTACK ON THE SAFE OF THE TREASURER OF WILL COUNTY, ILL.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, JOLIET, April 2, 1866.

Messrs Murray & Winne, Agents for Lillie's Safes:—

Gentlemen:—My office was entered on Monday night by some daring burglars, who forcibly opened the outer office door. I have in use a large Lillie's Patent Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, which the audacious villains made a desperate attempt to open, using all the formidable tools of old hands at the business. A heavy sledge, and some bars taken from a blacksmith's shop in the neighborhood had been used with much vigor. A number of their steel wedges were driven around and between the doors, without effect. Efforts to drill the safe were entirely futile. In several places the point of the drill had made marks, only to show that the chilled iron was perfectly impenetrable. I send you the one door for repairs.

Yours etc.,

FRED. SEHRING,
Treasurer of Will county, Ill.

ANOTHER FRUITLESS ATTEMPT TO ROB ONE OF LILLIE'S BANK SAFES.

NATIONAL BANK, SCHUYLERVILLE, N. Y., March 30, 1866.

Messrs Lillie & Son:—

A desperate attempt was made to rob this Bank on the night of the 15th instant, as you have heard. The particulars are as follows:—The burglars entered the bank by prying open a window; they then tried the vault doors made by you by breaking off the knob and exploding what powder they could get in, but doing no damage to the door. They finally succeeded in getting into the vault by digging through a heavy wall. Here they found a foeman worthy of their steel—one of your Burglar proof Safes—as it proved to be. They broke off the knob of the door, and tried in vain to drive in the spindle; they then broke off the handle and dial of the lock, and tried to cut out and to drive in the centre piece, but failed also in this. They then tried with heavy sledges to break in the doors, which successfully resisted all their efforts. They evidently worked faithfully all night, as they were seen to leave the village about five o'clock in the morning.

We have received the safe you sent us, and are confident, when locked, the contents are beyond the reach of thieves.

Yours truly,

G. F. WATSON, Cashier

TRIAL OF A SAFE IN THE OFFICE OF C. B AND Q. R. R.

CHICAGO, September 13, 1865.

Murray & Winne, General Agents Lillie's Safes:—

Gentlemen:—The station agent at Downer's Grove opened one of your No. 8 Safes severely tested by burglars. They worked all night at it with drills, wedges and chisels, but the contents were undisturbed, and the safe apparently but little damaged. Please send us one of the same size to replace it, also another of same size for use at Mendota. Our safe there (of another make) was broken into and plundered.

Yours respectfully,

O. P. PRICE,
Purchasing Agent C. B. and Q. R. R

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10, 1866.

Russell & Erwin, Manufacturers' Agents for Lillie's Safes:—

Gent emen:—The safe referred to in our letter of February 5, as having preserved its contents perfectly fro— fire, was again subjected to a very severe test by the fire of last Sunday night—one of the most severe fires that has occurred in San Francisco. It was taken from the ruins on Monday, and on opening, all the books and papers were found in perfect condition, not the least sign of fire being visible inside the safe; this being the third time the safe has preserved its contents within the past five months.

J. B. HOLMES & CO.,
Grain and Produce Dealers.

A SAFE TWICE TESTED BY FIRE,

WEST TROY, October 5, 1865.

This is to certify that at the fire which took place here September 5, 1865, the Lillie's Patent Safe which I had in my office, and which lay in a mass of burning coal, melting the brass entirely off, preserved my books, papers, and money in perfect order, and leaving the safe in condition—except repainting—fit for immediate use.

This safe passed through the great fire in Troy in May, 1862, and then preserved its contents entire.

GEORGE F. MARK,
Superintendent W. Troy Ferry Company.

THE PORTLAND FIRE

An Unparalleled Test

OF

LILLIE'S SAFE!

IN THE FIRE FIFTEEN DAYS!

The Second Time the Same Safe Passes the Fiery Ordeal---A Test no Sheet-Iron Safe Can Endure.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE FOX.

PORTLAND July 20, 1866.

Messrs. Murray & Winne, Agents, Lillie's Safes.

Gentlemen—We had a No. 7 LILLIE'S PATENT CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFE in our office on Exchange street, at the time of the great fire of July 4, 1866. The safe was in the second story of the building, and fell to the cellar, where it lay entirely unprotected for 15 days. When digging it out yesterday afternoon we found the bricks surrounding it too hot to hold in the hand. On opening it this morning, we found all the books and papers in a good state of preservation. This safe probably had as severe a test as any in the fire, as sales of other makers in adjoining buildings had their CONTENTS BURNED TO CINDERS.

This is the SECOND TIME THIS SAFE HAS BEEN TESTED BY FIRE, as it was in the store of F. R. Harris when it was burned in February, 1861, at which time it also preserved its contents.

Our confidence in the fire-proof qualities of LILLIE'S SAFES is increased by unparalleled tests, and we have no doubt of their SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS.

Yours truly,

EDWARD & FRED FOX.

No safe of Lillie's make was destroyed in this fire, or alec to preserve the contents, which fully endorses the high reputation of these Safes as being the most reliable fire-proof protection made.

The following important facts are most thoroughly demonstrated in the above certificates:—

First. That Lillie's safe stands the *second* fire as well as the first, and both Safe and contents still fit for use, while other Safes are *worthless* after the first fire, and, if the fire is severe, books and papers have to be copied, if preserved at all, and very frequently lost.

Second. That Lillie's Safes are honestly drill-proof perfectly *wedge-proof, powder-proof*, and, in every sense of the word, *burglar-proof*, and, as a further evidence, I assert that there never has been, to this time, one of Lillie's Bank Safes robbed (that is, Safes two inches thick)

A word to the public and to my old friends and patrons:—My motto is, "A nimble sixpence rather than a slow shilling." I have taken a roomy, convenient cheap store, for five years, on Arch street, instead of a dear one on Chesnut. My cartage is done with one horse instead of three horses. Economy and small profits is my motto. The Safe Works are now removed from Troy and in successful operation near Philadelphia, in this State, and I trust hereafter to be able to furnish my patrons, cheaply and promptly, with the best Safes, Vaults, Locks, etc., in the United States or any other country.

M. C. SADLER, Agent

No. 639 ARCH STREET.

P. S.—I notice much has been said latterly about dry filling, alum, etc. I have only to say that usually, and generally, LILLIE'S SAFE is free from dampness, and does not mould books or papers; and will not, if perfectly manufactured, and hereafter all LILLIE'S SAFES will be warranted not to mould

8 29 4w M. C. SADLER, Agent.

MEDICAL.

THE PERUVIAN

SYRUP

IS A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE

PROTOXIDE OF IRON

A new discovery in medicine which

STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE,

By supplying the Blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIFE ELEMENT—IRON.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing

DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, BOILS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, CHILLS AND FEVERS, HUMORS, LOSS OF CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

And all diseases originating in a

BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD,

Or accompanied by Debility or a low state of the system.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.

From the Venerable Archdeacon SCOTT, D. D.

"DURHAM, Canada East, March 24, 1865.

* * * "I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of more than years' standing."

* * * "I have been so wonderfully benefited in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup that I can scarce y persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me." * * *

A CASE OF 27 YEARS' STANDING CURED.

From INSLEY JEWETT, No. 15 Avon Place, Boston

"I have suffered, and sometimes severely, for 27 years, from dyspepsia. I commenced taking the Peruvian Syrup, and found immediate benefit from it. In the course of three or four weeks I was entirely relieved from my sufferings, and have enjoyed uninterrupted health ever since."

One of the most distinguished Jurists in New England writes to a Friend as follows:—

"I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man of me; it used into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

An eminent Divine of Boston says:—

"I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some time past; it gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits and elasticity of muscle."

Thousands have been changed, by the use of this remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

A pamphlet of 32 pages, containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the glass.

FOR SALE BY

J. P. DINSMORE, PROPRIETOR,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.

AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SCROFULA.

All Medical Men agree that IODINE is THE BEST REMEDY for Scrofula and all kindred diseases ever discovered. The difficulty has been to obtain a PURE SOLUTION of it

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER

Is a Pure Solution of Iodine, WITHOUT A SOLVENT!

Containing A FULL GRAIN to each ounce of water.

A MOST POWERFUL VITALIZING AGENT AND RESTORATIVE

It has cured and will cure SCROFULA in all its manifold forms,

ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM,

And it has been used with astonishing success in cases of RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, HEART, LIVER, and KIDNEY DISEASES, etc.

Circulars will be sent FREE to any one sending their address.

Price $1·00 a bottle, or 6 for $5 00.

Prepared by Dr. H. ANDERS, Physician and Chemist.

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J. P. DINSMORE,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.

AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WISTAR'S BALSAM

OF

WILD CHERRY

HAS BEEN USED FOR NEARLY

HALF A CENTURY,

WITH THE MOST ASTONISHING SUCCESS, IN CURING

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, LIVER COMPLAINT, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF

THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.

CONSUMPTION,

Which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which baffles the skill of the Physicians to a greater extent than any other malady, often

YIELDS TO THIS REMEDY

When all others prove ineffectual.

AS A MEDICINE,

RAPID IN RELIEF, SOOTHING IN EFFECT, IN ITS OPERATION

IT IS UNSURPASSED;

While as a preparation free from noxious ingredients, poisons, or minerals; uniting skill, science, and medical knowledge; combining all that is valuable in the vegetable kingdom; for this class of disease, it is

INCOMPARABLE;

And is entitled, merits, and receives the general confidence of the public.

SEYMOUR THATCHER, M. D.,

Of Herman, N. Y., writes as follows:—

"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs, and allaying irritation, THUS REMOVING THE CAUSE, INSTEAD OF DRYING UP THE COUGH, AND LEAVING THE CAUSE BEHIND. I consider the Balsam as good as any, if not the best Cough medicine with which I am acquainted."

From Hon. Judge SPRAKER, of Canajoharie, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—This is to certify that myself and family have used Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for several years, and that I take great pleasure in recommending it in preference to anything of the kind for the purposes for which it is intended. In cases of *Asthma, Phthisis*, or Affections of the *Throat*, I have never met with anything equal to it.

Very respectfully,

DAVID SPRAKER.

The Rev. JACOB SECHLER, of Hanover, Pa., Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted:—

Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it.

JACOB SECHLER.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

FOR SALE BY

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists. 6 16s13t

GRACE'S

CELEBRATED SALVE

CURES CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES WOUNDS, BRUISES, SPRAINS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES BOILS, ULCERS, CANCERS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES CHAPPED HANDS, CHILBLAINS
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
HEALS OLD SORES, FLESH WOUNDS, ETC.

It is prompt in action, remove pain at once, and reduces the most angry-looking swellings and inflammations, as if by magic—thus affording relief, and a complete cure.

Only 25 cents a box! (Sent by mail for 25 cents.)

FOR SALE BY

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 DEY Street, New York
S. W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists, Grocers, and Country Stores

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup in coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles B. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William E. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 23 Haskell street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1008 Walter street.
R. G. Marcy, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebler, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 313 S. Front street.
Z. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Lardett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1062 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Booth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 238 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 118 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 924 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry street.
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. S. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

Sir:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (for which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.

Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at

JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S,

And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth, Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY,

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills, will effect a complete Restoration.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 810 BROADWAY, New York,

And you will receive them by return of mail, post-paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 5

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.

"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"

FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM INDISCRETIONS.

Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury,

Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours."

Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,

The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for

Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, Scales, Boils, &c.

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Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price, 25 cents.

The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A POSITIVE CURE.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW, and by Druggists.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 815 RACE Street, Philadelphia. 9 15

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866

An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

Fashions for September.

From Le Follet.

Very thin fabrics excepted, the materials in use this month are the same as those employed when we wrote our last article. Muslins and chambery gauze are now very seldom seen out of doors, but are kept for indoor and evening wear. There is a slight inclination evinced for warmer colors, such as groseille, ponceau, and cherry color, in place of the apple green, light blue, and pink so much worn this summer.

Dresses for out-door wear generally have the skirts looped up over a petticoat of the same color, or one that contrasts prettily with that of the dress. The petticoat is worn a few inches from the ground. For in-door dress the skirts are as long and as full round the hem as they have been lately. They are very scanty round the waist, and, of course, always very much gored. Some skirts are made without any plaits at all round the waist, and are sewn plainly into the band, as a basque would be. Others are quite plain at the front and sides, and have a few plaits at the back. They are generally sloped at the bottom of the skirt, merely touching the ground in front.

The fashion of making dresses with double skirts is rapidly gaining ground; if made in suitable materials and tastefully disposed, it is certainly a very elegant style. It is not improbable that the one deep flounce on the skirt may reappear; if so, it will not be at all full, and will come merely to the seams of the front breadth. This is a very becoming style, and in a rich material looks very handsome. We have seen one very elegant dress made this way; it was of very fine Indian muslin, the flounce half a yard deep, and composed of alternate puffings on muslin and guipure insertions. Above the flounce was an insertion of guipure. A fichu Marie Antoinette, made like the flounce, was fastened behind, with two long and broad sash ends.

The bodies of dresses are made round and plain, if the material is at all thick, with a basque or peplum fastened to a band, so that the body can be worn with or without it. Some peplums are made with the deepest parts at the side; this is neither so elegant in appearance nor so becoming to the figure as when they are cut with the deepest point at the back. The prettiest basque we have seen was quite plain round the waist; it had one deep point at the middle of the back; then hollowed out, coming to another point, but not so deep, on each hip; the front, which was open, had a point at each side. Many bodies are made square or open *en cœur*, and worn over a lace or muslin guimpe.

There is no particularly novel make of white body this month. They have been made in so many styles that invention seems to have exhausted itself. They are always accompanied by a plastron or corselet; of the latter, those with bretelles and epaulettes are decidedly most in favor, as they are more becoming and elegant in appearance.

There is not the least change in the form of trimming the mantles this month. We think they are likely to be worn larger as the winter approaches. There is also but a slight difference in the hats and bonnets, the "Fachonettes" and "Lambeiles" being the favorite shapes for the latter.

Stripes of all widths are still in great favor, but we think they are likely to become very common before long. Small chine bunches of flowers and patterns of all kinds are also much in request. A few descriptions of the toilets we have seen would perhaps give our readers a better idea of the modes than general remarks on the subject.

A white foulard, with groseille stripes a quarter of an inch wide. The skirt, very long and full, is trimmed with a chicoree ruche of groseille silk placed on the hem in lozenges. High body open *en cœur*, and trimmed round with a ruche. Corselet and peplum basque of groseille silk, cut out in square tabs, and trimmed with guipure. The basque is about sixteen inches deep in front, where it is closed with crystal buttons, but is very much deeper ehind.

Another dress was of white alpaca. The petticoat, of the same, reached just below the top of the boot, and was vandyked and bound with apple-green velvet. The overskirt was plainly hemmed, and looped up in five places by "Directoire" bows of green velvet. High body, and long tight sleeves, fastened with velvet buttons. A plaiting of velvet is placed on the body, in the form of a corselet, and continued on to the epaulettes. Small paletot of white alpaca, trimmed round with a plaiting of velvet, with bow and long floating ends at the back of the throat. White rice straw hat, raised at one side with a small bunch of green grass, moss, and crystal dewdrops

Mauve satin dress, perfectly plain at the front and sides of the skirt. Down each seam is a guipure insertion; an insertion is also placed round the skirt. The body was open in front, and was trimmed to correspond with the skirt. Guipure band round the waist This very elegant dress was accompanied by a white tulle "Lamballe," trimmed with crystal drops and fern leaves.

White foulard dress, with black stripes. The skirt, very long and full, is trimmed up the back seam with a black ribbon, three inches wide. On this, at intervals, are placed small diamonds of black velvet, edged with Cluny; in the centre of each diamond is a nacre button. The body quite plain and high, with small coat-sleeves, epaulettes, and band down the front like that on the skirt. Cuffs to match. Pepium basque, with five points, trimmed round to correspond with the body, and fastened at the waist by a black velvet band covered with Cluny. The skirt is looped by pattes of ribbon, with three velvet diamonds edged with Cluny. The petticoat is of white alpaca, trimmed with Cluny over black ribbon.

Blue foulard petticoat, reaching just below the top of the boot, with small plaiting of black silk. Over-skirt of black silk, fastened down the front with blue buttons, and looped in five places by pattes of blue silk worked with black beads. High body and long sleeves, fastened with blue buttons. Plastron of blue silk, worked with black beads. Blue cachemire circular, worked with beads.

Grey foulard dress with two skirts; the lower one short and quite plain. The overskirt is vandyked or bound with traced blue velvet. It is looped up at each side by a broad patte, vandyked all round, and fastened at the waist. In each vandyke is a velvet button. The skirt is also fastened down the front with velvet buttons. Very small loose paletot, made to correspond with the skirt.

Apple-green silk dress, with low body and short sleeves. The skirt quite plain. Over this is a muslin dress, about a quarter of a yard shorter than the underskirt. The hem is cut in broad scallops, and edged with a narrow fluted flounce. Above this is a bouillonne of muslin, lined with green ribbon. At equal distances on the bouillonne are placed lace butterflies, lined with green. Fichu, "Marie Antoinette" of muslin, trimmed round with bouillonnes and butterflies, the sash-ends having a small fluted ill.

White silk, with small bunches of red currants and dead leaves. The skirt is open at every seam, each breadth being turned back and fastened with a crystal button. Under each opening is a piece of plain white silk, trimmed with perpendicular bands of velvet, the color of currants. White muslin body of alternate puffs of Indian muslin and medallions of guipure, the puffs being lined with color. Small "Senorita" jacket of white silk, trimmed round with a red velvet, on which are placed medallions of guipure. No sleeves, but epaulettes of velvet and lace.

For outdoor wear this dress has a small circular of white silk, with deep flounce of white guipure. Above this is a velvet with medallions of lace. White tulle "Lamballe," bound with red velvet, and trimmed with currants and crystal. White silk parasol, trimmed with lace and velvet to match the rest of the toilette.

Light brown foulard, with small black crescents and stars. The skirt is made quite plain, and looped up all round over a plain light brown foulard, embroidered in black silk with patterns of crescents and stars on a larger scale than those on the upper skirt. Four bands of black velvet are fastened at the waist, and serve to loop up the dress. They are embroidered in light brown silk, and when the dress is not looped up are allowed to hang on the skirt. High body, with plain coat sleeves; loops of velvet on the shoulders Small paletot of light brown cachemire, spotted with black beads. Black crinoline hat with blue feather.

Another travelling dress was of violet cachemire, slightly scolloped round the hem, and edged with a violet and white cord. Suspended from the waist were five loops of cord, through which the dress was drawn in festoons. The body was high, and was trimmed with loops of cord across the front, fastened with aiguillettes on the shoulders. Small cachemire paletot, simply edged with cord, with round hood lined with violet silk. White straw hat, edged with violet velvet, with small bunch of velvet pansies at one side White cachemire petticoat, with violet band braided with white.

WHAT BRIGADIER-GENERAL WISTAR SAYS.

PHILADELPHIA, September 10, 1866.—Brevet Major-General Custer and Chairman Committee, etc.

—Dear Sir:—It is impossible for me to leave my business engagements here long enough to accept your invitation to attend the Soldiers' Convention at Cleveland next week.

My convictions, however, and my earnest hopes are with you and the objects of the Convention.

The attempt of Southern politicians to destroy our Union in 1861 furnished an opportunity for every loyal man to put himself right on the record, which you and I, and all our brother soldiers embraced, by enlisting "for the war."

The present attempt of certain Northern politicians to commit similar rebellious acts by keeping our Union in a condition of hazard and danger, and compelling one portion of our countrymen to submit without voice or representation to the government of another portion—furnishes another opportunity for all loyal Union soldiers to rally for the preservation of the same Union for which we fought as comrades during four long and eventful years.

I wish to be considered as enlisted in the same cause for this war also, and willing to march under the same flag, shoulder to shoulder with any and all who are willing to strike another blow for peace and Union, whether veteran soldiers or new recruits.

I would even trust a repentant Rebel soldier who fought us on a fair field, but is loyally disposed now, rather than the politicians and contractors who stayed at home, and robbed us and the Government throughout the war, and now have the impudence to ask us to share the Government we have preserved with negroes, in order that they may continue to grow fat on their verbal patriotism.

Let our old comrades all understand the true issues which the President is taking in our behalf. Let them understand that the Union for which we fought and suffered, after being, as we thought, preserved by our arms, is now being trifled with and endangered by office seekers and politicians for their own selfish ends, and I have no fear but that those glorious lines of blue, which, in the cause and under the flag of "*the Union*," swept triumphantly over all the enemies' positions, will again rally into another mighty Union army, which will this fall sweep before it all foes to our Union, whether traitors of the North or South, or both together, and thus finish with the ballot the great work commenced with the bayonet.

I am, my dear Sir, very truly yours,

ISAAC I. WISTAR,
Late Brigadier-General Volunteers, U. S. A.

STARTLING SENSATION IN NEW YORK.

Four Regiments of Negroes Being Organized—Meeting of the "Protection Union Guards" Last Night—What Does it Mean?—African Loyal Leagues Organized and Armed in Every Ward—Are We to Have a Taste of San Domingo? Etc.

From the N. Y. World (Radical Democrat) of this Morning.

It will be remembered that two colored regiments left this city during the war, for the field. Only a portion of these organizations returned here. About a year since it was proposed to some of the officers of these regiments to form battalions from the old members, in order to preserve the memories of their associations on the battle-field. The rank and file declined to encumber themselves with the fatigue of military manœuvres, drills, and parades, and the enterprise was abortive.

About a month since, however, a similar movement was inaugurated under more favorable circumstances. A number of black military officers met and resolved to organize a brigade whose members should be composed of those who had seen service. A notice was subsequently circulated among the colored veterans of the city—many of whom responded to the call.

THE HEADQUARTERS IN BLEEKER STREET.

Although the proposed information of a brigade was designed to be secret, those who had charge of the organization hired a hall in a populous portion of this city for the purpose of drilling the members. They selected as a rendezvous for the martial blacks under their command the uppermost floor of the building corner of Bleeker and Morton streets.

The hall chosen for the purpose is one peculiarly appropriate for secrecy. In fact the whole building has a mystic look, for its rooms are occupied by secret bodies from the second landing to the roof. Let us describe our adventures last night when we ascended the edifice to reach the *sanctum sanctorum* of the African Mars.

The private entrance is on Morton street. After passing a colored officer who stood at the door, we proceeded up stairs to the sixth story, where we alighted on a shaky lobby of narrow dimensions, on the walls of which appeared a label stating that Odd Fellows met there. On proceeding further, however, through the passage which opened to our view, we beheld the following military order:—

PROTECTION UNION GUARDS.
The members of this organization are notified to meet here for drill, this (Friday) evening.
By order of Colonel HAWKINS.

Further on, over the drill room, appeared the sentence, "Protection Hall."

We proceeded to the hall, but were met at the door by two intelligent colored men, who stated that they had orders to admit only members of the organization. In the meantime, the steady tramp of men on the double quick was heard from the inside, and occasionally the sounds of the soul-piercing drum, as evoked by a negro corps, who timed the steps of their sable brothers, rendered the march inaudible.

OUR REPORTER ADMITTED TO THE DRILL.

The sentinels at the door were extremely obliging; but they turned for some time a deaf ear to the applications of our reporter to be admitted. At length the coveted privilege was conceded, and he found himself in a large room fronting on Bleecker street, with an audience of some sixty blacks, all awaiting the arrival of their Colonel. It should be here stated that this was only one company of the "Protection" regiment.

STATEMENT OF THE NEGRO COLONEL.

A colored gentleman here introduced our reporter to Colonel Hawkins, who was one of the black officers of the 31st United States Colored Infantry, which left this city during the war. The Colonel, who is bland and communicative, made the following statement in reply to the questions of our reporter:—

The company of the black regiment then in the hall, he said, was a portion of the "Protection Union Guard," which had recently been formed. They had met for a month past for the purpose of drill; and among the members were many who had been in service during the late war. No one but colored men were admitted to the organization. At this point the Colonel was somewhat reticent and the annexed dialogue ensued:—

Reporter—What is the object of the organization?

Colonel Hawkins—It is the Protective Union Guards.

Reporter—But will you please tell me its object?

Colonel Hawkins—It is only to revive the military associations of the war; it is merely for amusement, to enable such of our people as may desire it to participate in drill exercises. We had intended to ask the State to recognize us a militia regiment; but I see, by a reference to the Constitution, that only white male citizens can avail themselves of the privilege. Our regiment will be similar to the Hannibal Guards, which had a parade in this city in 1848.

Reporter—Are there other regiments in process of formation?

Here a colored gentleman who sat next the Colodel answered—

Yes, there are three others organizing in different parts of the city.

A GRAND COLORED PARADE.

Reporter—Can you tell me the names of the officers?

Colored gentleman—I don't know them.

Reporter—When will they first appear in uniform?

Colored gentleman—Well, I can't tell you. We hoped to have a display this month, but I suppose we can't. I should like it myself, but I'm afraid the regiment won't be ready.

Reporter—What uniform do you intend to wear?

Colored gentlemen—The uniform of the regulars.

AFRICAN LOYAL LEAGUES FORMED IN EVERY WARD.

Reporter—Well, when will you parade?

Colored gentleman—The Loyal Leagues wanted us to escort them through the city on the 24th of this month, but I'm afraid we won't be ready.

Reporter—The Loyal League in Union Square, do you say?

Colored gentleman—No; our own Loyal Leagues.

Reporter—When were they formed?

Colored gentleman—A long time since; we have one in every ward of this city. Mr. Ray and Mr. Day, and other men, are members of our leagues; they are all to parade on the 24th of September.

THE DRILL.

The sounds of the half-dozen drums here interrupted the conversation, and notified the "nigards" to prepare for drill. Colonel Hawkins immediately opened a copy of "Hardee's Tactics," and the men began to form line, without muskets. Our reporter was here notified to withdraw by a colored gentleman near the door, and he at once left.

WINE, SUGAR, BUTTER,
AND OYSTER CRACKERS,
THE BEST IN THE CITY
FULLER & JOHNSON,
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What the Doctor said. One of the first Physicians of this city said to his patients:—"Use Aerated Bread. It's the only Bread fit to eat." We can give the name.
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FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,
PHILADELPHIA,
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Paper Hangings
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Window Shades,
Have now in Store for
FALL TRADE,
A Fine Stock of Goods, the newest and best styles.
ELEGANT VELVET DECORATIONS
Of all grades.
PARLOR PAPERS OF THE RICHEST DESIGNS.
40-INCH PLAIN PAPERS,
Of every shade, with rich GOLD MOULDINGS, all widths, to which we invite the attention of the Trade.
WINDOW SHADES
OF FINE SCOTCH HOLLANDS,
All widths, White, Buff, Green, Blue, and Pearl Color.
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To the WHOLESALE TRADE we offer an Extensive Stock of GREEN AND BROWN GUM CLOTHS, TABLE OIL CLOTHS, at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and work done by competent hands.
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Those who enter during August are allowed a discount of twenty per cent. off regular terms.
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Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows.
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Comfortables and Blankets. 9 5 wsm2m

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DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS
ON THE SCHUYLKILL.
The beautiful little steamers
SILVER WAVE AND SILVER STAR,
Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—At 7 20, 8 05, 8 50, 9 35, 10 20, 11 05, 11 50 A. M. And at 12 35, 1 20, 2 05, 2 50 3 35, 4 20, 5 05, 5 50, and 6 35 P. M.
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FARE.—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat, 10 cents. Excursion Tickets to Falls or Laurel Hill, 25c. Picnics and Sunday Schools taken at a liberal reduction. [5 9rp ws

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Is unequalled in the extent and variety of its assortment, beg to announce to Housekeepers renewing their supply, or persons about to furnish, that they are now receiving their
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Fresh Linen, Cotton, and Woollen Goods for Household Use,
SUCH AS
Linen Sheetings, Cotton Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Pillow Muslins, Damask Table Cloths, Table Linens, Damask Napkins, Bordered Towels, Towellings, Quilts, Blankets, Table and Piano Covers,
And every other article suitable for a well ordered household. 9 14 6m

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WINTER DRESS GOODS.
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Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
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No. 727 CHESNUT St.,
Invite the attention of Cash buyers
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To their Stock of
FRENCH, BRITISH, AND AMERICAN
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Which for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of the Trade, is unrivalled.
Package buyers supplied with scarce and desirable Goods at and under market rates. [8 17 lm
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THREE HUNDRED PAIRS
LARGE BLANKETS,
Slightly damaged, suitable for Hotel or Family use, will be sold low.
HURON BLANKETS,
Heaviest and Best Blankets Made.
Manufactured for, and sold only by
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FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Preparations to Receive the President—All the Government Officials in Readiness—Reported Illness of Mr. Stanton.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, September 15.

The demonstration this afternoon on the arrival of the President will undoubtedly be an imposing one, as the Government officials as well as the municipal authorities are moving in the affair.

An escort, consisting of two battalions of the 12th United States Infantry and a squadron of the 5th United States Cavalry, will meet the President at the depot. The United States Marines are also ordered out.

The President will be escorted to the City Hall, where he will be welcomed by the Mayor, and after his reply he will be escorted to the White House by the civic and military procession.

The Governmental Departments and municipal offices were closed at 1 o'clock, to enable the employes to take part in the reception.

Postmaster-General Randall has returned to this city. The report that Secretary Seward reached here this morning is not true. A report was in circulation this morning that Secretary Stanton was stricken with paralysis. It had no foundation, and the Secretary says he was never in better health in his life.

BALTIMORE, September 15.—The city is gay with flags to welcome the President and his party, who are expected to arrive here about 1 o'clock.

A stand has been erected in front of the Eutaw House, and is decorated with flags.

Ex-Governor Bradford is to make the welcome speech. The President and others will dine at the hotel, with the Governor and his staff, and other citizens.

Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., September 15.—This vicinity was visited by a hurricane last evening, doing much damage to property. The recent heavy rains in the lower part of the province have destroyed all hopes of saving the hay and grain crops, which promised so favorably. Much suffering is anticipated this coming winter in consequence of this disaster.

Death of Dr. A. A. Gould.

BOSTON, September 15.—Dr. A. A. Gould, President of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and a widely known physician, died this morning.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 15.—Cotton is firm; sales at 33½@36c. for middlings. Flour dull; 6900 bols. sold at $8@11 75 for State; $9 30@13 25 for Ohio; $8@10 65 for Western. The quotations for Southern flour are unchanged, but the market has a drooping tendency; sales of 300 bbls Wheat dull, and 1@2c. lower. Corn unchanged; 80,000 bush. sold at 83@83½c afloat, and 84½c in store. Pork quiet at $33 12½@33 15 for mess. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, September 15.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 109½; Cumberland preferred, 46½; Illinois Central, 122½; Ohio 6s, 84; New York Central, 107½; Reading, 113½; Canton Company, 52½; Virginia 6s, 69; Missouri 6s, 77; Erie Railroad, 72½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 58½; U. S. Coupons 1868, 108; do 1881, 111½; do. 1862, 111½; do. 1864, 108½; do. 1865, 108½; 10 40s, 98½; Treasury 7 3-10s, 106@106½. Gold, 144½

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 15

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$3000 Pa 6s	95½	200 sh Cata pf	b60 29½
$2000 do	95½	100 sh do	s60 29½
$3000 Leh 6s, 84	92½	100 sh do	29½
$7000 do s5	92½	300 sh do	29½
$800 City 6s new	99	100 sh do	29½
$200 do	99½	100 sh do	b30 29
$5000 R & B Tp 2dm 8s	80	100 sh do	b30 28½
$5000 U S 6s, 62	111½	200 sh do	28
$2000 do	111½	100 sh do	27½
$5000 Reading m 6s	92½	100 sh do	27½
$2000 do	52½	100 sh do	26½
100 sh SchN pf	38½	100 sh do	26½
200 sh Heston	17½	100 sh do	26
200 sh Penn R	56	100 sh do	25½
19 sh do	56	100 sh do	25½
1 sh do	56	100 sh do	26½
100 sh Pa & E b60	33		

SECOND BOARD

$1000 US 5-20s 65	108½	20 sh Pa R R	56
8 sh Penn R	56	6 sh do	56⅛
10 sh do	56	2 sh Cam & Amb	42½
75 sh do	56		

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
Have Just Opened from New York,
Handsome Plaid Poplins, $1 75 per yard.
Plaid Poplins, $1 31.
Plaid Goods, 75 and 37½ cents.
Fine French Merinoes, $1 12½ per yard.
All-Wool Poplins, $1 15 per yard.
Black and White Plaid Alpacas, 44 cents.
Black and White Plaid Poplins, 75 cents per yard.
Fine All-Wool Delaines, 50 and 60 cents per yard.
6-4 Black All-Wool Delaines, $1, $1 25, and $1 50 per yard.
Black Alpacas, 31 cents up to $1 25 per yard.
Black Silks, from $1 37½ up to $3 per yard.
American Prints, fast colors, 16 and 18¾ cents.
FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
All-Wool and Domet Flannels, very cheap.
All-wool Shaker Flannels, very cheap.
Fine quality Sack Flannels.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Canton Flannels, very cheap.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc. etc.
PRICE & WOOD.
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.
N. B.—Just opened—
50 dozen Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
50 dozen Kid Gloves, superior quality, $1 a pair; worth $1 50. [8 18§
PLAID POPLINS.
JUST OPENED,
SEVERAL CASES
OF
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AND
FABRICS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
9 14 3t ABOVE WILLOW.